"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds east to south.

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COMMITTEE REPUDIATES PARKS'S STRIKE ORDERS

Old Board of Building Trades Calls Them Unauthorized

Declares Unions Are Ready to Work Under Old Agreements When Shut-down Is Declared Off.

The strike committee of the old Board of Building Trades, which was supposed to be controlled by Samuel Parks, yesterday repudiated the strikes ordered by Parks since the shut-down of building work began. Alexander Nelson of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union declared that none of the strikes now in progress against the arbitration agreement are authorized by the board.

When the strike committee was first appointed some time after the shut-down had been declared, Parks made a sensational tour throughout the city with the entire strike committee, representing about twenty unions, trailing after him, ordering strikes right and left. These strikes were directed against the emergency contracts of members of the Employers' Association, work on all other contracts being shut down.

The strikes were reported to the next meeting of the board.

Since then there have been defections from the old board, resulting finally in the organization of the Board of Representatives of the Building Trades of New York and its vicinity, composed of the unions in the skilled trades which have signed the arbitration agreement. The official recognition of this board by the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association last week has given it unexpected strength. Probably two of the unions in the old board will sign the arbitration agreement this week and send representatives to the new board.

PARKS NOT PRESENT.

The meeting of the old Board of Building Trades was held in a small hall over a saloon opposite Brevoort Hall yesterday afternoon, and was slimly attended. Parks and the other delegates of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union were conspicuous by their absence. Patrick J. O'Neill of the Laborers' Protective Union, composed of Bricklayers' laborers, made a report to the effect that the members of the United Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union, which had signed the arbitration agreement and then rescinded its action, were still all at work all over the city. The delegate of the Granite Cutters was not present, and he was also absent from last Sunday's meeting of the Central Federated Union.

Secretary Tracy said that at the meeting of the engineers on Saturday night in Cooper Union Hall could not be learned, but it is shown that the signed arbitration agreement which is in the hands of the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association has not yet been withdrawn. It is not now expected by the employers to be withdrawn.

When the meeting of the old board was over Alexander Nelson said:

"As Chairman of the Strike Committee of this board I wish to say that the board has not any authority for calling strikes since the shut-down began. I wish this to be distinctly understood. Any strikes ordered have been ordered on the individual responsibility of the delegates who ordered them. As to the position of my union, I declare that its members are ready to go to work as soon as the shut-down is declared off."

Asked if the strikes ordered by Parks had not been authorized by the board, Nelson said:

"Certainly not. Whatever strikes have been ordered by Mr. Parks have been ordered on his own responsibility. This board is not responsible for them, and will not undertake the responsibility for his strikes.

"Was not the action of Parks countenanced by the board?" he was asked.

"Not in any way," was the reply. "We are willing to go to work under the agreement we had with the employers before the shut-down, and I wish again to state that the strikes which have been ordered by Parks or any one else since the lockout took place are authorized by this board. There is a lock-out on against us, so we have no strikes on our part."

Secretary Tracy of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union, who is also on the old board, and who is a veteran labor leader, said:

Mr. Morsan was asked if his union was going to sign the arbitration agreement or intended to do so. He replied:

AGAINST THE AGREEMENT.

"Not as yet, and as far as I know, we never will sign it. We are ready to go to work, however, as soon as the shut-down is called off."

Mr. Pratt said his union was ready to do the same thing, but could not consistently sign the arbitration agreement because it conflicted with a three years' agreement his union had already had with the employers.

J. Crotty, delegate of the Plumbers and Gasfitters' Union, who still clings to the old board, admitted that he had been beaten by his union accepting the arbitration agreement over his protest. All the delegates were ready at a moment's notice to repudiate the strikes recently ordered, even including the general strike of steamfitters throughout New York City for a new wage scale. The old board claims something more than twenty unions, but the majority of them are unions of helpers and laborers, which the Employers' Association refuses to recognize.

About 200 applicants for positions as ironworkers called yesterday at the office of O. H. Cheney, Secretary of the Iron League, to sign the agreement of the arbitration agreement individually. Among them were housesmiths, derrickmen, and riggers. More than 2,000 applications from individuals have been received up to date, from whom between 150 and 200 have been selected, officially. The rest, it was learned, is the selection of skilled men to act as foremen. Nearly all such men are now in the union.

The failure of Parks to bring about strikes in Newark, Pittsburg, and other places has been a hard blow to his prestige. He was chary of talking yesterday on his threats, and said that he had asked for nothing and received nothing.

J. M. Cornell, President of the Iron League, said that the strike talk of Parks was only a "bluff."

"I do not believe the International Union would support any such action as a National strike," he continued. "Nothing could be accomplished by turning men into the street. We could soon fill their places. As to trying strikes outside of New York, we could soon make up gangs here to replace the strikers if the men were willing to go out. One thing that surprised the local unions in the way the Iron League has been able to obtain men."

PARKS JURY OBTAINED.

Trial of the Walking Delegate on Charge of Extortion Will Be Started To-day.

The jury to try Samuel Parks, the walking delegate of the Housesmiths' Union, indicted on the charge of extortion, was completed yesterday. The first six jurors were chosen last Thursday, and the selection of the other six began yesterday as soon as Recorder Goff took his seat in Part I. of General Sessions.

Col. David C. Robinson and Joseph P. and A. C. Eustace, with ex-Magistrate Brann, appeared as counsel for the accused labor leader. Parks sat with them, apparently little concerned in the proceedings. Assistant District Attorney Rand, with Deputy Assistants Ely and Chadwick, represented the people.

A special panel of 250 was in attendance, and the first talesman examined was Charles Taber of The Irving Press, 451 Fifth Avenue. He was challenged because of his acquaintance with District Attorney Jerome, and the challenge was sustained. George Sidmont of 32 Liberty Street didn't object to the office of walking delegate, but didn't like the way the one in question filled the office, and was finally excused.

William H. Gray of 508 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street was excused because of interest in building operations, added to the fact that he was friendly with William S. Devery.

The first talesman accepted was Louis Seligsberg, a broker at 11 Wall Street. Juror No. 8 was another broker, Dudley S. Gregory of 18 Wall Street. William Kelley of 1,828 Amsterdam Avenue, a milk agent for the New York Central Railroad, admitted that he had a friendly interest in ex-Judge Brann because he used to sell him milk. He was challenged peremptorily.

The ninth juror was George W. Wiley, who said he was too busy to read the newspapers and hence had no knowledge of the Parks case. Juror No. 10 was Allan Williams, an insurance agent of 1,123 Broadway.

William M. Sanford, a lithographer living at 50 East Fifteenth Street, was excused when he said that he had a relative who had paid money to have a strike settled and hence felt himself prejudiced against the defendant.

The eleventh juror was John M. Waddle of 21 Broadway, a railroad builder. The twelfth juror selected was R. Llewelyn Rees, treasurer at 234 East Fortieth Street.

The trial will be started to-day. There are three indictments against Parks. The particular one on which he is to be tried accuses him of obtaining $200 from Josephus Plenty to call off a strike.

OFFERED BRIBE OF $100,000.

Charge Against New York Interests of Chicago Union Traction Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—A sensation was sprung in Judge Grossup's court to-day when the attorneys for the minority stockholders appeared in answer to a rule to show why they should not be punished for contempt of court for praying for an injunction restraining the receivers from reorganizing the North and West Chicago Street Railway Companies.

After Attorneys Moran and Mayer had exculpated themselves from blame and the rule had been dismissed, Judge Grossup said the matter had been further complicated by knowledge which had come to him that an offer had been made of $100,000 to settle the difficulty.

Attorney Moran was on his feet in an instant and said that the offer had been made to his firm, and that it came from the attorneys representing the New York interests of the Union Traction Company. The offer had been made repeatedly and refused, he said.

Levy Mayer corroborated his partner's statement and said that the offer was to pay the firm $25,000 in cash and $7,500 a month for ten months. The offer had been renewed as late as last Saturday. There was a consultation in the courtroom, and the attorneys for the other side appeared to be nonplussed.

Judge Grossup said that he would call for all the evidence concerning this phase of the matter, and would sift it to the bottom. Concerning the alleged contempt of court, Mr. Moran said that he knew nothing of the court's order until 7:30 o'clock Saturday night, when he was served with the notice by an official of the Federal Court. Attorney Moran said that he at once tried to get his office by telephone to inform his partners of the serving of the papers. He could not get the office by wire, so he went there in person. He found, he said, that his colleagues knew nothing of the restraining order.

Moran was interrupted by the court and the attorney for the receivers.

Judge Grossup said that the affairs of the Union Traction Company were in the hands of the United States court, and that the receivers in charge were there to protect all the stockholders. He made permanent the injunction order restraining the minority stockholders from interfering in any way with the reorganization meeting of the traction companies called for tomorrow.

CHICAGO ASSESSMENTS CUT.

Union Traction and Consolidated Companies Get Relief—Reduction for Lipton.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Reductions in assessments aggregating $2,950,500 were granted the Chicago Union Traction Company and the Chicago Consolidated Railway Company by the Board of Review to-day. The assessment against the former was cut from $10,125,000 to $8,125,000, nearly all the reduction accruing to the West Side lines connected with the company. To the Chicago Consolidated Company a reduction from $2,940,500 to $2,000,000 was granted, cuts being made in each town traversed by the roads of the company. In neither instance does the assessment of the Board of Review conform with the sworn schedule of the traction companies.

While Sir Thomas Lipton was taking luncheon with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay the valuation on his big packing plant in the stock yards was being reduced from $245,000 to $200,000 by the Board of Review. These figures pertain to the improvements only.

HELD EGGS, STOPPED RUNAWAY

Woman in Metuchen, Carrying Frêgile Burden on Bicycle, Alighted and Halted a Horse.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Josephine Hill was riding a bicycle in Metuchen to-day, and at the same time carrying a basket of eggs to market. Down the road came a horse and wagon belonging to Augustine Campbell. There was no one in the wagon, and the horse was running.

Mrs. Hill alighted from her wheel with the basket of eggs still on her arm, and as the horse went past, grabbed him by the reins close to the bit. She brought him to a standstill, with the basket of eggs still on her arm. She held him until a man stepped up and seized the horse. Then she remounted her wheel and rode away on her errand with the basket of unbroken eggs.

GRASSHOPPERS RETARD TRAINS.

RED LODGE, Mon., Aug. 17.—Grasshoppers are so thick in this section that they are interfering with the operation of trains. Locomotive wheels are made so slippery that when the engines stop it is difficult to start them again.

The grasshoppers have eaten the range bare.

The Frontenac Hotel, 1,000 Islands, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. Nature's greatest Summer resort. Open through September.—Adv.

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Reduced all R. R. tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany the shortest by Day Line Steamers. Music.—Adv.

SHIP'S SURGEON IN RIVER

Body Found Believed to be That of Dr. Corbett of the Astoria.

Formerly Was a Minister in Glasgow—Watch and Diamonds Not Disturbed—Disappeared Wednesday.

The body of a drowned man believed by the police to be that of Dr. J. Muir Corbett, a ship's surgeon connected with the Anchor Line, was found in the North River off West Fifty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon by Edward Borden, a boatman, of 436 Ninth Street, Brooklyn. Borden towed the body to a float, and it was removed to the Morgue.

On the third finger of the left hand of the body was a diamond ring and another was found in the waistcoat pocket. Papers and letters indicated the identity. In one of the pockets was a pawnticket for a gold watch that had been pledged in Glasgow, July 21, 1903, for $9.

The watchman on duty at the Anchor Line pier at West Twenty-fourth Street, said last night that he had not heard of the disappearance of Dr. Corbett, and was not sure there was a ship's surgeon by that name connected with the line. There were no marks of violence of any kind on the body. In addition to the rings the man wore a gold watch and chain, the latter having a sovereign attached as a charm.

From a member of the crew of the steamship Columbia, now lying at the Anchor Line pier, it was learned that Dr. J. Muir Corbett was ship surgeon on the steamship Astoria of that line. The man said that when the Astoria sailed on Sunday for Glasgow Dr. Corbett was not aboard. He said that this fact had been commented on. The description of the man found in the river tallies with that of the missing ship's surgeon. The sailor on the Columbia expressed the opinion that Dr. Corbett had met with an accident of some kind.

Dr. McIntyre, the ship's surgeon of the Columbia, was seen late last night, and said the body was undoubtedly that of Dr. Corbett.

"Dr. Corbett was formerly a minister in Glasgow," said Dr. McIntyre, "and when resting from his spiritual labors he read medicine. Finally he was graduated in medicine. His relatives all live in Glasgow, and I do not think he knew many people in this country, except perhaps ship acquaintances.

"He was always in a cheerful mood, and his death must have been due to accident. We have heard about him since Wednesday of last week. When he disappeared. The Astoria arrived from Glasgow on Aug. 9, and Dr. Corbett was with her. From the day she landed up to last Wednesday he was seen going in and out every night by the watch. Wednesday night he went out, carrying his instrument case with him, and he has not been seen since."

COST OF LIVING HIGHER.

Chicago Employers' Association So Learns, and Will Seek to Have Wages Advanced Proportionately.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—After receiving a report from a corps of experts concerning the price of commodities in districts where the organized workingmen of the city live, the Employers' Association has discovered that the cost of living has increased 15 per cent. during the last five years, and has decided that wages should be increased in like ratio. In many cases the increase already has been granted; in future cases this will be the basis of wage raises.

The Chicago association intends to test the solution of the wage problem, which it believes it has found. Whether or not the labor organizations will accept, employers intend to put it into effect at once, and the first opportunity will come before the close of the week.

"If an employer to whom the original demand has been made has not increased wages in proportion to the increase in the cost of living, we advise him to do so, because the demand is just," said Secretary Frederick Job. "But hereafter we do not propose to concede to the union that living has increased, say 4½ per cent., when it has not. Then if the union then made the demand proposes to fight we shall fight, too. The Department of Statistics will be permanently maintained."

FINDS CURE FOR LOCKJAW.

Instructor in the University of Chicago Treats a Violent Case of Tetanus Successfully.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—A cure for lockjaw has been discovered and successfully tested here by Dr. S. A. Mathews of the University of Chicago. George Newman of 9,716 Exchange Avenue was the patient and the cure was effected while he was in the midst of the most violent tetanus spasms.

The Newman boy caught his toe in the chain of a bicycle and tetanus set in. Nine of the best physicians in Chicago treated the lad, but he steadily got worse. The spasms began last Tuesday and Dr. Mathews was called.

For month Dr. Mathews, formerly a student under Prof. Loeb, has been working in the physiological laboratory of the University, where he is an instructor in pharmacology. He had already succeeded on animals, and was waiting for a chance to try it on a human.

An entirely venous injection of salts, chloride and potassium, was made in the lower arm. Little improvement was seen, and the boy's pulse was 144. Other injections were given Wednesday and Saturday nights. The pulse went down and he began to improve. He is now almost well, and the scientific department of the university is rejoicing over the successful test.

It is thought that the cure will be effective in the case of snake bites and other blood poisonings.

WANTS HATS WORN IN CHURCH.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 17.—Women of the congregation of Trinity Episcopal Church in this city were severely rebuked yesterday by the Rev. A. L. Longley, the rector, for attending the services without their hats. Mr. Longley said that he had repeatedly told the women that it was against the rules of the church to enter the consecrated building with uncovered heads.

Bishop John Scarborough of the New Jersey Diocese, the rector said, had been compelled, by the frequent violation of this rule, to issue a circular letter to the ministers asking for its enforcement. St. Paul's admonition was quoted, that "every woman that prayeth or prophesieth with her head uncovered, dishonoreth her head, for that is even all one as if she were shaven."

AUTOMOBILING IN THE ARCTIC.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Postmaster General Payne to-day received a cablegram from Charles J. Glidden, who is making an extensive automobile tour of Europe, saying that he had so far covered 2,500 miles, and that he had crossed the Arctic Circle in his machine.

He also stated that he had officially deposited with the Swedish Government an American flag which he had carried across the Arctic Circle.

For Yacht Races, take first-class ocean-going steamer Plymouth of Fall River Line or Richard Peck of New Haven Line. See adv.—Adv.

BONDS MISSING FROM BANK.

Placed There for Safe Keeping the Navesink's Depositors Now Demand Them in Vain.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 17.—Another sensation in the Navesink Bank troubles was produced to-day by the announcement that some bonds which were deposited there for safekeeping had been abstracted. Search for the missing bonds was fruitless. One man who is anxious over the whereabouts of $5,000 worth of Long Branch water bonds is James Conover of Holmdel, who is also a stockholder in the bank. His bonds and stock certificates were in one envelope, but the stock certificates were all that could be found. It is said that other bonds were also missing when their owners demanded them to-day.

President W. A. Mason said to-night that the bank's affairs were in such a bad condition that it would be some time before he could make a definite statement. He is being assisted by Mr. Whitehead of the Comptroller's office at Washington. Statements relative to the bank's present status will be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency next Saturday. To-day the depositors were requested to hand in their passbooks in order that they might get receiver's certificates. Depositors who put money into the bank after the concern was declared insolvent will receive their money. Cashier Cowart's bonds for $30,000 are furnished by the American Surety Company. To-day the company sent representatives here to look over matters, and it is possible that the bank will receive the money during the week. Depositors appear hopeful that they will receive all they placed in the bank, dollar for dollar, but there is no assurance that such will be the case, and much will depend, it is said, on the amount of worthless paper reported to be in the bank.

JUDGE LECTURES MOTORMEN.

St. Louis Man Who Stopped a Street Car by Flourishing a Revolver is Upheld.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—"Any street car motorman brought before me on a substantial charge of passing passengers at street corners will be fined the limit of the law," said Judge Tracy of the First District Police Court to-day, as he discharged Beverley S. Warden on a charge of disturbing the peace.

Warden was arrested Saturday night because he wanted to board a car at Eighth Street and Park Avenue and none would stop for him until, after three had passed, he drew a revolver and forced the motorman of the fourth to come to a halt.

"It is small wonder," said the Judge, "that anarchistic feeling prevails among people who support the street car lines. Every day they see their rights trampled upon by the employes of the transit company. No doubt these employes work under orders. But it is time the officials and employes of the Transit Company, no matter how powerful they may feel themselves to be, recognize the laws and rights of the people are paramount."

Judge Tracy spoke of having seen people at the corner where he usually boards a car to come down town each morning hurl stones at motormen who would not stop and take them aboard their cars. He said the actions were caused by desperation, and that they would continue until the cause was removed.

FOR THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Foreign Countries Have Appropriated More Than for Chicago Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The managers of the St. Louis Exposition are much encouraged by responses received from foreign governments in connection with the Exposition.

At the Chicago Exposition forty-six countries were represented, and their aggregate expenditures for exhibition purposes were $5,763,105. Thus far fifty-three countries have accepted the invitation to exhibit at St. Louis, of which forty-two have appropriated the aggregate sum of $6,259,650 to defray the expenses of their exhibits, eleven have not yet made appropriations and fourteen are yet to be heard from.

RAILWAY OWNERS ENJOINED.

Old Stockholders of the Hudson Valley Company Seek to Enforce Terms of Contract of Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—County Judge Tierney this morning granted an injunction on the application of Attorney Thomas O'Connor of Waterford, which restrains the present owners of the Hudson Valley Railway Company from selling any stock or bringing any action until the courts have adjudicated certain questions that have arisen in reference to the contract of sale at the time of the strike.

The railway company has reorganized and a controlling interest in the stock was sold under certain conditions. Mr. O'Connor alleges that the contract of sale has not been carried out. The old stockholders are determined to make the purchasers carry out the terms of the agreement.

The intention of getting this injunction has been kept secret, and messengers were hastily dispatched to New York as soon as the injunction was granted to serve the order. It is understood that the applicants for the injunction were interested in the payment of bonds that they underwrote a time ago. The bonds are with the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York and mature to-morrow.

GASOLINE YACHT EXPLODES.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 17.—A party of society people, guests of Everett B. Webster of Beverly, on board his yacht Coyote, narrowly escaped death or injury this afternoon when the gasoline tank exploded. The engineer, James C. Kennedy of Melrose, who was near the tank when it exploded, was thrown about fifteen feet, and was seriously burned about the head, face, and body.

Mr. Webster, who is President of the National Steel and Wire Company, with offices at 18 Post Office Square, had just started for his home, at Beverly, with the party and the Coyote was about 800 feet from the wharf when the explosion occurred. There was a loud roar and the craft trembled and swung around in the water like a piece of driftwood. All kinds of things went flying through the air, and in less than three minutes the yacht was blazing like tinder.

Half a dozen tugs had heard the crash and saw the flames spouting forth. With the fireboat, they hurried to the yacht, and Mr. Webster and his party were taken off when the yacht was burning furiously. The engineer was taken ashore at once and cared for by a physician.

It took half an hour's hard work on the part of the fireboat, aided by the tugs, to extinguish the flames. The yacht is almost a total loss.

Capt. Blake of the Coyote could give no explanation of what caused the explosion. He thought it likely that it was due to some fault in the mechanism of the tank.

CHILD KILLED BY GAME COCK.

Special to The New York Times.

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 17.—The two-year-old child of William Hopkins was attacked by a game cock to-day while playing in the yard at its home, on the South Side, and so badly injured that it died a few hours later.

The spurs passed through the breastbone and penetrated the lungs. Both the child's eyes were picked from the sockets by the rooster.

Take the Educational Sight-Seeing New York Yacht. 1,000 points of interest explained by expert lecturer. 4 hours' sail from Pier 224 St., N. R., 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.—Adv.

DESTROYERS CRASH AT NAVAL REVIEW

The Barry Rams the Decatur Near the President's Yacht.

Crowds on Great Flotilla of Pleasure Craft Cheer the Manœuvres Off Oyster Bay—Sir Thomas Lipton Among Mr. Roosevelt's Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 17.—President Theodore Roosevelt was the central figure today in one of the most notable naval reviews held in American waters since the civil war, and certainly the most imposing.

The splendid function was marred to a certain extent at the very end by an accident in which the torpedo boat destroyer Decatur was rammed by one of her sister craft, the Barry, during a daring evolution in which five of this type of craft were passing before the President's yacht Mayflower at a twenty-two-knot speed.

The accident took place before the eyes of the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and half a hundred guests, including leading military and naval commanders of the United States, a company of Naval Attachés of foreign nations and distinguished civilians. Although the greatest excitement prevailed among the women of the President's party, the coolness of the American naval officers and seamen under emergency was never more inspiringly exemplified. The Decatur was badly dented, and disaster was narrowly averted, yet among the men of the war vessels near by there was never a moment's confusion.

The accident occurred shortly before 5 o'clock, and within a few minutes of the time when the day's function would have been declared at an end. Already the main body of the fleet, having taken its part in the great pageant, had passed by, each of the larger ships having thundered forth her last salute, and the sailors had given their last cheer and passed on, when the first division of torpedo-boat destroyers, commanded by Lieut. Chandler, a son of ex-Secretary of the Navy Chandler, and including the Decatur, acting as flagship; the Dale, Bainbridge, Barry, and Chauncey, manned by some of the most skillful officers and sailors, fell back from the long single line, and, drawing together until their green sides almost touched, entered upon a wedge formation. They glided by the Mayflower while the President waved his hat in enthusiasm for the fine manœuvres, and the distinguished guests about him joined in applause.

When they had passed about two miles beyond the Mayflower, turned outward, and spread like a huge green fan as the different vessels pointed around and headed toward the President's yacht again. Here was to come one of the most difficult and dangerous manœuvres set out for this unwieldy craft. Three five-vessel units to execute the wedge formation while under full speed, a feat requiring the most perfect steering mechanism and the most perfect seamanship.

THE CHAUNCEY OUT OF IT.

There was a signal from the Chauncey. Her steering gear was not acting with absolute perfection. She promptly withdrew from the line, leaving the four vessels from whose funnels black smoke began to pour in preparation for full speed ahead. Back they came toward the Mayflower like four live monsters of green, each vessel sending a great billow ahead in her terrific speed. Slowly they drew together, until they were separated by not more than two hands breadth, while the speed increased to eighteen, twenty, twenty-one and then twenty-two knots. The slightest faltering of the hand of the man at the helm of any of the vessels, the slightest flaw in the rudder meant possible disaster.

The mechanism in the Barry developed a single fault at the supreme moment. The vessel's half-hidden bow lay at the starboard quarter of the Decatur. When the flying wedge was within about a mile of the Mayflower, and the spectators were fairly holding their breath, the bow of the Dale was seen to swerve to port.

Instantly there was the crash of steel against steel, the crunching of metal could be heard over the waters, as the Decatur's starboard quarter was struck, and the flying craft, like some wounded thing of life, heeled far over to port, so far that her port rail was almost awash.

There was an involuntary cry of dismay from the decks of the Mayflower, and several of the women screamed and turned their heads away, expecting to look again and behold a great disaster.

But in this one instant splendid things were happening. When the Decatur was stuck the Dale was next to her on the port side, scarcely a foot away, and next to the Dale the Bainbridge.

Here a moment's hesitation on the part of the helmsman of either of these vessels meant a series of collisions, and at this tremendous speed a great disaster. But there was no hesitation.

Instantly this practically solid body of swiftly moving steel separated, and the next moment four vessels were rushing apart, while from the decks of the Bainbridge, the Dale, and the Barry were heard the sharp, quick shouting of orders, and down from the davits of the three vessels dropped boats, which splashed into the water and headed for the Decatur, which had slowed down quickly and was dropping astern.

EXCITEMENT ON MAYFLOWER.

Meanwhile there was the greatest excitement on board the Mayflower among the women, but their cries mingled with the orders from the bridge of the vessel, and within a moment the white-jacketed sailors were standing beside every boat, waiting for the final orders for lowering. President Roosevelt, on the bridge, noted every one of the preparations, and when he saw this discipline and promptness he lifted his hat and shouted, "Good, good, well done!" with a voice full of emotion.

It was the work of only a few moments for the boats of the other destroyers to reach their sister vessel, and there was no need of lowering the Mayflower's boats for rescues, as it was seen that the Decatur was in no immediate danger of sinking. A hasty examination was made of the craft, and it was found that while her quarter had received a terrific blow she was not seriously injured, and there was a cheer all around.

The bow of the Barry had made a big indentation in the steel side and torn away a section of the rail, but the blow had not been vital. The Decatur was promptly taken out of the line, however, and will proceed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs. Lieut. Chandler personally came on board the Mayflower and assured the President that no one had been injured, and was congratulated on all sides and sent back with words of praise for the men of his division.

This accident was the only marring feature of an imposing reminder to the President that he is the Commander in Chief of one of the best navies of the world.

Twenty-one warships drawn up on the glassy waters outside the entrance to Oyster Bay in four splendid parallel columns, each two miles in length, and including an example of almost every type of the modern floating fighting machine, furnished a spectacle overpoweringly suggestive of America's newly born sea power.

More than 4,000 men behind the guns manned yards and rigging and rail and turret and superstructure and fighting top, forming a lacework of white above hundreds of polished guns as the Nation's chief passed by, and the cheers from these 4,000 voices, with the strains of the National anthem, mingled with the booming of salutes.

Flanking the President on either side, and exulting with him in the splendid display of the strenuous in National as well as individual life, were the men highest in rank next to the Commander-in-Chief of the army and the navy. Admiral Dewey was there and saw again the sword in which he won one of the country's greatest battles, and he saw before him other vessels that had assisted his flagship on that inspiring occasion, and the cheers of the men on the yardarms recalled those that he had heard in Manila Bay. Gen. Chaffee represented that other branch of the service that the Chief Executive wants made more powerful yet, and besides these were Secretary of the Navy Moody, Assistant Secretary Sanger, and groups of Rear Admirals, active and retired. On the same bridge were grouped the naval representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Japan, and Germany. Sir Thomas Lipton was also among the President's guests.

COMPOSITION OF THE FLEET.

Commanded by Rear Admiral Barker and Rear Admirals Coghlan, Sands, and Wise, the fleet was made up of the following vessels: The battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, and Texas; the cruisers Baltimore, Chicago, Olympia, Yankee, Topeka, Prairie, Panther, Dolphin; the torpedo boat destroyers Truxton, Worden, Whipple, Lawrence, Stewart, Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Dale, and Chauncey.

The review took place two miles and a half off the entrance to Oyster Bay, and a finer setting for such a scene could not well be imagined. It was a splendid picture in white and blue and green—the two white lines of cruisers and battleships, manned by sailors in white and marines in blue; the blue sky above and the blue waters beneath, the deep green of the flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers, and the even deeper green of the trees that fringed the shore of Long Island and the dimmer shores of Connecticut across the Sound. These predominating colors were broken and relieved by the gay coloring of flags and bunting and streamers everywhere over an enormous flotilla of pleasure craft, and by the dress of thousands of enthusiastic sightseers.

Everything and anything that would float and many things that barely possessed that virtue had been requisitioned, and as early as 6 o'clock boatloads of excursionists had put out toward Lloyd's Point, where the Mayflower, lean and white and shimmering in the sunlight, swung at her anchor. About this vantage point was gathered a great fleet of splendid steam yachts, including more vessels than could be seen in a New York Yacht Club cruise. The gay company was on Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin and the vessels of some of the best-known yachtsmen of America, and when at 3 o'clock the wife of the President stepped into the launch at the foot of Sagamore Hill for the short trip across the sunny waters to the Mayflower she beheld a scene of truly inspiring beauty.

Shortly after the arrival of Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt the President put off in a launch from the T. Roosevelt Roosevelt dock, at the foot of Sagamore Hill, and quickly arrived on board the Mayflower, where his guests had preceded him. A salute of 21 guns thundered out as the President's flag was unfurled at the truck, and the white vessel got under way, while the flotilla of pleasure craft fell in behind. Immediately behind the Mayflower came the President's official yacht Sylph, with Mrs. T. West Roosevelt, Kermit, Ethel, and Archie Roosevelt, children of the President, and a party of friends. Next came the Dasgent of the yacht, headed by the Erin, and then rest of every conceivable description.

Slowly the Mayflower picked her way along the narrow channel and passed out into the open between Sandy Point and Rocky Point, and a little later was at the head of the lines of two columns. The 4,000 men were at attention, standing along on yards, lining rails, supporting turrets, and tops, and furnishing a magnificent picture with a background of blue water and green shore line.

The Mayflower turned sharply from a northeasterly course and passed westerly down through the first line formed by a line of torpedo boat destroyers and battleships, the latter line being headed by the Kearsarge, the flagship of the fleet commander. There was a thunder of twenty-one guns from the glistening white mountain of steel, while amid the booming of the guns could be heard the saluting ruffle of drums and notes of the bugles, and then burst out the strains of "Hail, Columbia." The President, standing on the bridge, surrounded by Admirals and Generals, lifted his silk hat almost with an air of exultation at this display of might and beauty. When he was directly opposite the big vessel there burst forth a sound that was as inspiring as any. It was three cheers from the throats of the hundreds of "men behind the guns" that the President never tires of praising.

Then the Mayflower passed in turn the pendants of Illinois, Alabama, Texas, and the other vessels of the battleship line, each vessel in turn saluting with twenty-one guns following with cheers and the strains of "Hail, Columbia," or "The Star-Spangled Banner." The thousands of spectators took up the songs or the cheers in an excess of enthusiasm.

Passing the first line, the Mayflower turned, passed back between the line of cruisers and a second flotilla of destroyers, and finally swung to starboard again and came to anchor near the Kearsarge, while out from each of the vessels in the fleet put launches and gigs, each bearing a commanding officer of a vessel, come to make an official visit to the Commander in Chief. Here the great pleasure fleet had begun to close in as thickly that the President was visibly unnoyed and gave his first order. It was that each vessel of the fleet send two steam launches to keep the vicinity of the Mayflower clear.

EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

The commanding officers were asked to luncheon, during which the President proposed the health of the foreign attachés present and of their countries and sovereigns. Capt. Dechaise of England responded for his confreres by proposing the health of the President. Mr. Roosevelt again lifted his glass and bowed to Sir Thomas Lipton, saying: "There is also here a representative of another international incident. May the best boat win." Sir Thomas drank deeply amid cheers, in which the American yachtsmen joined.

Following the luncheon began a series of official visits to the Rear Admirals commanding each of the divisions, beginning with Rear Admiral Barker on the Kearsarge. As the President stepped aboard the big battleship from his fourteen-oared barge every vessel in the harbor simultaneously thundered forth a salute of twenty-one guns. The same number of guns was given when he left, and this was repeated on his boarding and disembarking from each of the four flagships. At each of the vessels he made a short speech to the men, to the effect that they must not only know how to die for their country but also how to fight for it.

It took the two hours for the President to complete his round of visits, and at the end of his tour every ship in the fleet except the destroyers had saluted him twenty-five times, a total of 8,800 guns.

Upon the return of the President to the Mayflower, the vessel got under way and steamed eastward for several miles, coming to anchor then, in order that the fleet might pass in review. The vessels of the fleet weighed anchor, and in single column, headed by the Kearsarge, steamed slowly past the Mayflower. The yards and rails of every vessel were manned, the marines were paraded, and the bands played, "Hail Columbia."

The Chicago, after passing in review, hoisted her homeward bound" pennant and steamed for New York.

President Roosevelt and all of his guests were enthusiastic over the appearance and action of the fleet. The President remarked that the manœuvres of the day proved the efficiency of the fleet which he regarded as higher than it ever had been in the history of the country.

Sir Thomas Lipton said that it was quite evident that the American Navy was prepared fully to fight at the tap of the drum.

The Mayflower returned to her anchorage in Oyster Bay, the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey, and Capt. Brownson leaving the vessel at 5:25 to the thunder of a final Presidential salute.

The North Atlantic fleet will proceed directly to Penobscot Bay, where the Summer manœuvres will be continued until about the first of September.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract.
Used and highly indorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

PANAMA CANAL TREATY DEFEATED

Colombia, However, Probably Will Open New Negotiations.

Grounds Upon Which Adverse Action By Colombian Congress Were Taken—Nicaragua Alternative Regarded as a Threat.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 13, via Buenaventura, Aug. 17.—The Panama Canal treaty has been rejected unanimously by the Colombian Congress.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 14.—It is reported to-day that President Marroquin has been authorized by Congress to make a new treaty which will not require further ratification, but that the basis given for the treaty will probably prove unacceptable to the United States.

It is considered, however, in official circles, according to reliable information, that the authorization given by Congress to make a new treaty will furnish a basis for reopening negotiations with the United States.

It appears that one of the objections to the ratification of the treaty which carried weight in the Senate was that the Panama Canal Company did not come to a previous arrangement with the Colombian Government for the transfer of their concession.

The action taken by the Senate, moreover, seems to have been influenced by the communication made by the American Minister in which the introduction of any amendments to the treaty was objected to.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 17.—The rejection of the canal treaty by the Colombian Senate has produced a tremendous sensation on the Isthmus. It was generally believed that the treaty would pass with some modifications.

There is good reason to believe that the majority of the members of the Senate regard the Spooner amendment to build a canal by the Nicaraguan route, if the Panama route was rejected by Colombia, as a mere threat on the part of the United States. They are convinced that the Nicaraguan project is impossible, and that the United States will again deal with Colombia.

The rejection is a heavy blow to property owners here, who have been investing heavily on the prospects of the treaty being ratified.

High authorities on the Isthmus express the opinion that President Roosevelt may possibly insist on the right of the United States to purchase the canal enterprise from the French company, Colombia having already sanctioned the sale, and then take immediate steps to show Colombia that the United States is determined to go through with the matter, at the same time informing the Colombian Government that the obstacles in the way of the transfer, viz., the questions of money and the sovereignty

but says that the vote must have been simply one of the legislative steps preceding final action. He hopes to hear in a day or two of the final ratification. It is known that one-third of the Colombian Senate is favorable to the treaty under almost any circumstances. That the vote was unanimous supports the inference that it was simply a preliminary one, refusing to accept the treaty in its present form. Dr. Herran states that he expects the Senate to vote for the treaty with certain amendments which will make no essential difference to the great end in view, the building of the Panama Canal.

The question of price does not enter into the consideration of the treaty at this stage of the proceedings, according to the Colombian Minister's advices. The only difficulty in the way of a speedy disposition of the whole matter is one of sovereignty and jurisdiction. This it is confidently believed will be settled favorably and the treaty, with the necessary amendments to secure the arrangement of the matter of sovereignty, will pass the Senate by a strong vote.

The secret character of the information received at the State Department leaved the officials there little to say, and none would give any opinion on the matter. Assistant Loomis was not at his desk and Assistant Adee, who is the recognized authority on all diplomatic methods and proceedings, declined to give any opinion as to what might be done in the event that the treaty is rejected. The dispatch from Minister Beaupre was sent to the President and to Secretary Hay.

In case it shall prove correct that the treaty has been rejected, it is doubtful whether any steps will be taken at this time by the President to revive it. A close vote would offer some hope for reconsideration, and in that event it is intimated that Dr. Herran would take the initiative on request Secretary Hay to sign a convention extending the date for exchange of ratifications, Sept. 22 being the date fixed for the exchange.

COLOMBIAN SOVEREIGNTY.

The reason given for the rejection of the treaty by the Colombian Senate, it is said here, was the alleged encroachment on Colombian sovereignty which its opponents contended would result from the treaty. This information was contained in the dispatch received to-night by Dr. Herran from Foreign Minister Rico at Bogota. This dispatch showed that in its present form the treaty was absolutely unacceptable to the Senate for the reason above stated and that it had been rejected unanimously.

The view taken by the Senate was at variance with that held by the Government of Colombia, which felt satisfied, when it submitted the treaty to Congress, that there would be no impairment of Colombia's sovereignty by the treaty should be ratified. Incidental to the general question of sovereignty necessarily was that of a lease of the strip of land through which the canal was to be constructed, and the debate in the Colombian Senate indicated that that body regarded this as amounting to a sale of the land, and therefore objectionable.

When the treaty was submitted to the Senate by the committee to which it had been referred seven of the Senators favored it, with certain amendments which they proposed, and the remaining two opposed it absolutely. The amendments proposed by the majority are not known here, but they evidently referred to the question of sovereignty, as is indicated by the subsequent rejection of the treaty in its present form.

Another ground of antagonism to the treaty is said to be the feeling among the officials of Colombia that the Hay-Herran agreement did not provide for a sufficiently large sum of money to be paid to the Government. In Washington the treaty is considered liberal on that point, and it is believed the Senate would not consent to go further in that direction. It is probable that an extension of time for exchange of ratifications would give the Colombian Government opportunity to learn that sentiment in this country is against paying Colombia a larger sum than that agreed upon, the result of which would be to induce the Senate to reconsider its adverse vote and ratify the treaty without amendment.

The reported rejection of the treaty has directed attention to the possibility of building the canal by the Nicaragua route. The act of Congress directing the President to negotiate with Colombia also directed that an effort should not be made to obtain for the United States control of the necessary territory from Colombia within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms, then, "having first obtained for the United States perpetual control by treaty of the necessary territory from Costa Rica and Nicaragua upon terms which he may consider reasonable for the construction, maintenance, operation, and protection of the canal connecting the Caribbean Sea with the Pacific Ocean by what is commonly known as the Nicaragua route, the President shall, through the said commission, cause to be excavated and constructed a ship canal and waterway from a point on the Caribbean Sea near Greytown by way of Lake Nicaragua to a point near Brito on the Pacific."

It is pointed out that the language of the act is mandatory, and the failure of the Panama treaty is held to mean by those who advocated the Nicaragua route that it is the duty of the President to proceed at once to negotiate with Costa Rica and Nicaragua as directed by the terms of the act.

NICARAGUA AN ALTERNATIVE.

If adverse action has proceeded on the theory, as reported from the Isthmus, that the alternative for the Nicaragua route was inserted as a threat that the United States will ultimately agree upon the Panama route and accept such terms as Colombia will present, a palpable mistake has been made. The bill as passed by the House provided for constructing the canal by the Nicaragua route, and the Panama route was subsequently substituted in the Senate on the recommendation of the Walker Commission, and after the Panama Canal Company had offered its concessions and property rights and interests on the Isthmus at a very large reduction from the sum originally demanded.

In addition to the offer of the Panama Company, the Colombian Government, through its diplomatic representatives, took an active part in bringing about the substitution of the Panama route, furnishing this Government with what was regarded as satisfactory evidence that the necessary territorial concessions would be made. Then, with these assurances, it required months of labor and discussion to secure the abandonment of the Nicaragua route, and as finally agreed upon the act authorizing the President to proceed in the matter was in the composite form in which the Nicaragua route was inserted in the act as an alternative proposition and under an apprehension that Colombia could not grant a perpetual right to the strip of territory to be traversed by the canal.

Senator Morgan, the leading advocate of that route, was induced to accept the compromise mainly upon the belief that a good and sufficient title could not be given by the Panama Company, and the conviction that Colombia could not, under its Constitution, alienate any portion of its territory. Senator Morgan has always insisted that the canal could not be built by the Panama route, and that the Nicaragua route would have to be taken. It was mainly to satisfy Senator Morgan and those Senators and Representatives who agreed with him that the section was inserted in the bill directing the President, if satisfactory arrangements could not be made with Colombia for a grant of territory and sovereign control, to obtain such a grant from Costa Rica and Nicaragua and to proceed with the construction of a canal by that route. No further legislative action by the United States is needed to that end.

MR. CROMWELL'S VIEW OF VOTE.

Counsel of Panama Company Thinks Ballot of Colombian Senate Was Preliminary.

William Nelson Cromwell of 40 Wall Street, counsel for the Panama Canal Company, said last night that he had no private advices from Bogota concerning the action on the treaty, but he expressed himself as confident that the ballot of the Colombian Senate was merely preliminary.

"The treaty," he said, "is still in committee, yet it has been up some time. Though I have no way of knowing positively what has happened, I assume that the Senate has taken a vote on the agreement as it stands, and that the rejecting vote applies simply to the original draft of the treaty without the amendments. I am the getting of such information that the vote on the treaty with certain amendments will be taken later and there is no reason to fear it will not be ratified with very slight changes."

Dinner to American Riflemen.

At the Manhattan Beach Hotel last night fifteen members of the New York Press Club gave a dinner to Louis D. Bryan, Captain of the victorious American rifle team that brought back to this country the Palma trophy. Addresses were made by Joseph Howard, Jr., and Harvey Hakstaff. After the dinner the company witnessed Paul's fireworks and the performance of "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast."

COPPER MINE SCANDAL

F. A. Heinze's Charges Against a Member of Geological Survey.

Says W. H. Weed Published Information Obtained Under False Pretenses—Amalgamated Copper Company Benefited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The good faith of the United States Geological Survey is called in question by charges which have been made by George H. Robinson and F. A. Heinze, the Montana copper king, against W. H. Weed, a member of the survey, in connection with the publication of facts in an official report on the mining interests in the Butte (Mont.) district. It is claimed that Mr. Weed was permitted by the owners to enter the mines belonging to the Heinze syndicate, under a pledge not to publish what he saw until pending litigation had been terminated. Without this promise, it is said, he never would have been allowed in the mine, and it is distinctly charged that it was his purpose in going into the properties to get information which would influence the pending litigation and the stocks floated by the syndicate.

Heinze has written a long letter to C. D. Walcott, the Director of the survey, setting forth the grievances of the charges and the participation of Mr. Weed's conduct in placing in an official report facts which were given to him under a pledge of secrecy. The mine owners at first refused Mr. Weed permission to enter the property, because of their suspicion that certain persons desired to get information for the benefit of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a rival to the Heinze interests. Weed wrote a letter to Robinson denying that he had any intention of aiding these persons, and then the permission was granted. He also showed a telegram from Mr. Walcott saying that no survey report would be made upon the property pending litigation. It is reported that when Mr. Walcott had his attention called to the publication of the information he said that the duty of the survey to the public would not permit it to keep back the information in question.

Neither Weed nor Walcott is in Washington, being engaged in field work at this time. Mr. Weed has been connected with the survey since 1888. He is a son-in-law of Congressman Hill of Connecticut and has done some interesting scientific work. He was the first to discover that the color of the hot springs and geysers in the Yellowstone Park is due to algae and that the deposits are formed by algae in hot waters. He discovered Death Gulch, in the Yellowstone Park, where elk, bear, and other wild animals die from the effects of carbon dioxide gas from an extinct spring. He had been for a year or two past preparing a monograph on copper mining for the survey, and has had entire charge of survey work in the Montana copper regions.

DEVERY PICNICKERS GRUMBLE.

Ninth District Residents Favored in Ice Cream Ticket Distribution—The ex-Police Chief's Remarks.

The afternoon picnic and Summer night's festival of the William S. Devery Association, held yesterday at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, was not entirely the success that had been anticipated. From early in the afternoon until late at night the park was crowded, but in the main with people who were disappointed. The woman and children were admitted free and the men charged 25 cents. They expected free beer and did not get it. It is true that Mr. Devery had provided a great quantity of ice cream and cakes, but the tickets for them seemed to have found their way entirely into the hands of residents of the Ninth Assembly District, with the result that the thousands from other districts were violent in their protests and insisted that they had been buncoed.

Mr. Devery's entrance in the evening was not the occasion for any great demonstration of approval. The band preceding him made most of the noise. He occupied a box in the centre of the dancing pavilion, which was packed. The cheering was not lasting, there being a sort of sadness about the proceedings, not relieved by the big electric light letters announcing Devery as the next Mayor. The only real enthusiasm came when a lassie over a neck pulled out of danger a little child that was being crushed by the crowd.

He took occasion to remark that he was not responsible for a synopsis of his platform given out by one of his men, which included everything that has been inserted in every socialistic platform and demanded that Manhattan, separated from the other boroughs, should make the next star in the flag. In his speech he declared that the people should "insurrect against trust and monopoly," and that when he was Mayor "the people would not be given free libraries, which they cannot eat." He would see to it that they would have coal and wood to keep warm in Winter. He said that 50,000 tickets had been sold, so that there would be over $12,000 accumulated for the poor.

Later in the evening, on the arrival of the tallyhos from the Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards, there was some of the enthusiasm lacking earlier, and there was some free beer.

ACCUSED OF MENACING WIFE.

Unhappy Sequel to a "Death-Bed" Wedding for Mr. and Mrs. Hendrickson.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 17.—Daniel Hendrickson is locked up here on a charge of threatening to kill his wife at Port Monmouth last night by shooting her. The couple had been living apart for some time. They were married four years ago, when she was thought to be dying of typhoid fever. Hendrickson was at one time employed in a bank, and became involved in trouble, which resulted in his going away, but he was brought back and tried for alleged irregularities. He was convicted, but is now under suspension of sentence.

Since the trouble the wife has refused to have anything to do with him, and has been living with her father, George Willett, at Port Monmouth, while Mr. Hendrickson has been living with his parents here. Last evening Hendrickson went to Port Monmouth and waited near his wife's home. He met her when she returned from church. There was an alteration, and Mrs. Hendrickson's father ran out. It is alleged that then the husband threatened her life with a revolver. Mr. Willett interfered and Hendrickson went away, but this morning a warrant was sworn out for his arrest.

IT WAS A "DUTCH TREAT."

Five Policemen Pay for Drinks, Then Arrested the Bartender.

Patrolman Allen of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and Probationary Officers Hickey, Levine, Smith, and Higgins went into the saloon at 2,000 First Avenue on Sunday afternoon, and, it is alleged, Allen ordered five glasses of beer.

A beer was placed in front of each policeman, which they drank. Then each man solemnly placed a nickel on the bar. "Gee, dis must be a Dutch treat," exclaimed Bartender William Linck, as he gathered up the coins and put them in the cash register. When he faced the men at the bar each one had a policeman's shield exposed, and he was told he was under arrest.

"I must be a terror," said Linck, when Magistrate Naks had him in $500 bail for trial in the Harlem Court yesterday. "It takes five cops to arrest me."

ROUNDUP OF PARK "BUMS."

Citizens Complain of Annoyance to Wives in Madison Square.

Two citizens complained to Capt. O'Connor of the West Thirteenth Street Station yesterday that their wives had been annoyed while walking through Madison Square by rough young fellows, described by the citizens as "bums" who frequent the park. Park Commissioner Wilcox also made a similar complaint to Police Commissioner Greene Saturday, and a dozen men were arrested in Bryant Park. Roundsman Gillespie and half a dozen policemen were sent to Madison Square and seven young men toiling on the benches were arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

BOY TORTURED TO DEATH.

Young Prisoner in Convict Camp at Dutton, Fla., Brutally Treated—Investigation Asked by Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Mrs. W. J. Blake, wife of one of the leading merchants of Milledgeville, Ga., has addressed open letters to Gov. Terrell and Jennings of Georgia and Florida, in which she charges that her sixteen-year-old son was tortured to death in a convict camp at Dutton, Fla. Mrs. Blake says:

"They made him roll a heavy wheelbarrow filled with phosphate rock, from which his hands became blistered, and on account of his sickness he could not keep up with the rest, for which he was ordered to undress, and was held by two negroes while the strap was applied by a man weighing about 200 pounds.

"Being put back to work and still not being able to keep up, he was again ordered to undress and was whipped in the same manner, after which he became very sick and was vomiting. The man or brute who whipped him then cursed him, telling him to get out of his sight; he didn't want to look at him.

"The grip of the negroes bruised his flesh until it was black and blue, and my innocent boy was laid in his coffin with the imprint of the strap and the negroes' fingers upon him. After beating him into almost insensibility, he lay there for four days, part of the time delirious, without any attention, or even water to drink.

"The boy died, and the parents brought the body to Milledgeville, where five physicians held an autopsy and reported that death was 'due to torture.'"

GALLANT RESCUES AT A FIRE.

Woman and Baby Carried to the Street by a Fireman, Who Found Them Unconscious.

During a fire which started at 10:20 o'clock last night in the basement of the four-story building 59 Lexington Avenue, the ground floor of which is occupied by Robert Landrock as a grocery store, there were gallant rescues by Fireman George of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7 and by Policeman Heimrich of the East Twenty-second Street Station.

Before the fire was discovered it had eaten its way through from the basement to the grocery store, and was feeding on the inflammable material there. In the rear of the store were Mr. Landrock and his wife. The smoke was so thick that they were partly suffocated when Patrolman Heimrich rushed in and dragged them out.

In the apartment on the second floor was Mrs. S. L. Quirk and her baby. Fireman George ran up stairs, broke in the door of the apartment and discovered them unconscious on the bed. Lifting both of them in his arms he carried them to safety in the street.

The damage to the building is about $1,000, and to the stock of the grocery store about $4,000. The building is owned by Julius Mayer of 276 Third Avenue.

GETS BROTHER'S FORTUNE.

Hackensack Resident Hears by Chance News of Relative Long Lost Sight Of.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 17.—Jacob E. Mueller, a well-known resident of this place, to-day received information that he has proved to the satisfaction of the authorities of Indian Territory that he is the only living heir to the estate of John M. Mueller of that State, who died four years ago, leaving property valued at half a million dollars.

Early in 1861 John M. Mueller came to this country from Germany and settled in Bartlesville, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. His brother Jacob followed him to America later and located in Hackensack. The two brothers lost track of each other, and heard from the other.

One day about four years ago while Jacob was talking with John Doerr, a farmer of Rochelle Park, and ex-Fire Chief Getting of Hackensack the two men told Jacob of having heard that a Mueller who came from Germany about the time he said his brother had arrived here had died in the Indian Territory and left quite a fortune. Jacob thereupon wrote letters and took action with the above result.

"MONK" EASTMAN BAILED OUT.

Suits Against David Lamar Settled by Bernhard Smith, His Brother-in-Law.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Aug. 17.—"Monk" Eastman, who, with Joseph Brown, is accused of having assaulted James McMahon, former coachman for David Lamar of Long Branch, was released from the county jail on bail to-day. He will leave for New York on the 1:10 P. M. train. It is believed that Brown also will obtain bail in a day or two.

The bondsman for Eastman is James Enright of Ocean Avenue, Navesink, who qualified in the sum of $5,000. As soon as the bond was signed Eastman was released, and he strolled about town awaiting the departure of the train. It is supposed that relatives of Eastman prevailed upon Enright to go on his bond.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 17.—The four suits brought against David Lamar of Long Branch for services rendered or material supplied have all been settled by Bernhard Smith, Mr. Lamar's brother-in-law. Papers in the suits were issued by Justice P. Hall Packer last week, but the proceedings have been terminated by Mr. Smith paying the legal costs and making a settlement in full. The suits were brought by John Lindsay, a painter and decorator; E. S. Nesbitt, a plumber; M. J. Boutwell, for repairing lawn mowers and wagons and furnishing material, and L. & D. Edwards, lumber merchants.

Mr. Lamar's property on the Ramapo Road, Seabright, was advertised to be sold at Sheriff's sale, but Mr. Smith says that arrangements are being made to take up the mortgage, and the property will not be sold.

TRIPLE TIE AT CHESS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The annual tournament of the Western Chess Association, which has been in progress at the rooms of the Chicago Chess and Checker Club for the past eight days, was concluded here to-day. The result was a triple tie between Max Judd of St. Louis, ex-United States Consul at Vienna, and E. P. Johnston and Louis Uedemann, both of Chicago. Uedemann has been the holder of the title for the past year.

It was decided to play off the tie at St. Louis in October next and to hold the next meeting of the association at the same place in 1904. H. Schroeder of St. Louis won the fourth prize in the championship tournament and E. P. Elliott of St. Paul the fifth.

SHOOTING ON THE EAST SIDE.

John Bayard, alias "Mugsy," twenty-four years old, of 622 Monroe Street, said to be a member of "Harry" Bernstein's "gang," was probably fatally shot last night at 98 Goerck Street by a member of the "Monk" Eastman "gang."

Bayard went to the store of Max Zweifuchs with four or five friends early in the evening. A game was started, which soon involved Bayard and another man in a quarrel. There was a fusillade of shots, but no one knows how many revolvers were used and who used them.

Bayard was found stretched out on the floor with a wound in the abdomen and his left arm broken by a bullet. He was asked who shot him, but replied doggedly: "I'll get even. Never mind. I won't tell."

He was hurried to Gouverneur Hospital. His condition was serious last night.

Gas Franchise in Hempstead.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 17.—The Board of Supervisors of Nassau County to-day granted a franchise to the Nassau County Gas Company, formerly the Hempstead Gas Company, to lay pipes in the town of Hempstead, with a ninety-nine years' privilege.

FATHER AFTER A CHILD

At Asbury Park Orville Turner Lies in Wait for His Wife.

He is Caught with a Pistol, Makes Mad Dashes Around Street Corners, and Lands in Jail.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—Persons in the vicinity of Miller's Mattison Avenue restaurant were thrown into a furor of excitement this afternoon about 2 o'clock when Orville Turner of Cincinnati appeared at the restaurant and demanded possession of his two-year-old child from his wife, who is living there with her aunt, the proprietor.

The mother refused to surrender the little one, who is a cripple, and an argument was held at the front door, which attracted much attention. Officer Van Wickle and Detective Walsh appeared on the scene, and were informed by Mrs. Turner that her husband was armed with a revolver, and that she feared injury. Officer Van Wickle promptly grabbed the weapon, which was in Turner's coat pocket. Then Turner was induced to leave, but a few minutes later Mrs. Turner attempting to escape across the street with her child, found her husband was on guard.

He made a dash for her from a near-by corner, where he was hiding, but she, on the alert, ran for the restaurant, and succeeded in pushing the child through the doorway, though she was unable to get in herself. A scuffle and another argument ensued, and once more Officer Van Wickle persuaded Turner to leave the vicinity of the restaurant. This time Mrs. Turner, laboring under great excitement, raised her hands above her head and swore a solemn oath that she would kill the child and herself before she would permit her husband to have possession of it.

Mr. Turner was interviewed by a reporter while he still maintained guard on Mattison Avenue. He said: "I have instituted divorce proceedings, and, pending the decision in the case, Judge Hodge of Newport, Ky., issued an order about twelve days ago giving me possession of my child. If I can catch them on the street I can lawfully take the child, and thus save the expense of other legal proceedings."

Mrs. Turner was here about one week ago, but fled to Philadelphia for fear her husband would pursue her. She returned about two days ago.

Turner remained about, and was finally arrested on a charge of assaulting his wife. Bail in $400 was asked, and as he could not procure it he was locked up.

ILLINOIS'S CROPS SMALL.

Wheat Production 20,000,000 Bushels Less Than Last Year—Oats and Corn Deficient, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 17.—The total production of wheat in Illinois this year is 18,118,000 bushels, according to statistics compiled by the State Board of Agriculture. This is nearly 20,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1902.

The average price per bushel of 70 cents is the highest received by the farmers since 1891. At this price the value of the 1903 crop amounts to $12,682,000. Last Fall 1,104,000 acres were seeded to Winter wheat, and last Spring 75,000 acres were seeded to Spring wheat, giving a total area of 1,179,000 acres seeded.

The loss of Winter wheat from Winter killing and other causes was 12 per cent., leaving 1,560,000 acres to be cut. The average yield for the Northern part of the State was 17 bushels per acre; for Central Illinois, 15 bushels, and for Southern Illinois, 8 bushels. The State average was 10 bushels per acre.

The oats crop just harvested is the smallest since 1895, only 96,570,000 bushels being reported. The average price was 30 cents per bushel and the total value of the crop $30,045,000.

There is a deficiency in the area of corn of over 250,000 acres, the area being 7,947,000 acres. The August condition is only 74 per cent. of the seasonable average.

SARATOGA THIEVES CAUGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—Louis G. Rabel of Havana, Cuba, a Grand Union Hotel guest, who had stolen from his room, Aug. 11, $970 in money, a diamond stud, and a gold watch, will recover all of his property except $200, which has been spent by the thieves. The crime was committed by his valet, Ralph A. Parmerton, of Biddeford, Me., and his chauffeur, Isaac Moore, of Revere Beach, Mass.

When arrested by Pinkerton detectives at Elizabethtown, Essex County, yesterday, they admitted that the plunder found on them belonged to Rabel. Parmerton and Moore, charged with grand larceny, first degree, were this evening held by Police Justice W. J. Delaney to await the action of the October Grand Jury.

The thieves were on route to Canada when caught. They employed a liveryman, David Ahearn, to drive them from Saratoga to Luzerne, where they dismissed him. Their subsequent movements took them to Caldwell, Rogers Rock, Port Kent, West Port, and Elizabethtown. The letter of recommendation by which Parmerton was given employment by Rabel is alleged to be a forgery.

DARING LONE TRAIN ROBBER.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 17.—A tramp, thirty years old, who gave his name as Thomas Ryan, held up a train on the Lake Shore, near Painesville, Ohio, this afternoon. After knocking the engineer senseless, he was overpowered by a railroad detective and the fireman and locked up at Painesville.

Ryan's weapon was a heavy piece of coal, which he hurled through the cab window. It struck the engineer on the head, knocking him to the floor. The train was stopped by the fireman.

Ryan was attempting to force his way through the door of the express car when he was overpowered by a railroad detective and the fireman. He put up a desperate fight.

CHARTERED FOR EVERYTHING.

A concern which aims to do all sorts of things is the Assembly Catering and Supply Company, which has filed a copy of its articles of incorporation with the County Clerk in Brooklyn. The capital stock of the company is $100,000, and the stockholders are George Lipsey, Paul W. Smith, William E. Heubleln, and Edward H. Crandall, all of Brooklyn.

The certificate of the company permits it to carry on a catering business, buy and sell real estate, and equip buildings of all kinds from a tenement house to an opera house; manage and equip golf links, shooting galleries, baths, race tracks, baseball, polo, and cricket grounds. It can also manage theatrical companies, circuses, menageries, inns, hotels, stables, sanitariums, and restaurants. Further the company can manufacture and sell building material, and buy and sell wines, liquors, and cigars; deal in all kinds of property in this and other countries, and make loans upon real estate.

Aged Bank Cashier a Suicide.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 17.—W. L. Pettit, for many years assistant cashier of the First National Bank here, shot himself in the head this morning, dying instantly. Continued ill-health is believed to have been the cause. He was sixty-three years old.

Hopeful Hotel Man Dead.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Louis B. Cheesebrough, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel at Sylvan Beach, died to-day suddenly. He was thirty-three years old. Mr. Cheesebrough built the St. Charles at a cost of $75,000 three years ago, and had since conducted it as a first-class resort. Sometimes he would not have a guest for a week, but he had faith that in time the patronage would come. His home is in Northport, L. I., where the body will be taken for burial.

Anti-Barge Canal Committee Meeting.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The meeting of the State Anti-Barge Canal Committee will be held in Syracuse Aug. 25, the date having been changed by the Secretary.

The Dust of the Streets

is laden with disease germs which collect on the clothing and would be absorbed by the skin if it were not for the daily bath. Sulphur destroys disease germs, and GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP is a disinfecting soap that has stood the test of years in purifying and healing qualities. Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

CHINAMAN HAD BIG KNIFE.

Policeman Kicked What He Thought Was a Bundle of Rags, and Was Startled by the Effect.

The peculiar actions of Sing Li, a Chinaman, near King's Bridge, during the last week remain to be explained, although Magistrate Baker tried hard yesterday to learn the reason from him.

Li was arrested by Mounted Policeman Bautere of the King's Bridge Station yesterday morning at Bettler's Lane and River Avenue. Bautere thought at first that he had found a bundle of rags hidden in a clump of bushes. Dismounting and kicking the bundle with his shoe, Bautere was startled by an unexpected response.

"Hi!" yelled the contents of the bundle, and ran up the road, when the policeman observed that it was a Chinaman, brandishing a big butcher's knife. Bautere mounted his horse and soon had captured and disarmed the fugitive.

Many complaints have reached the police concerning the Chinaman. They were to the effect that he has been prowling about the lonely places near the King's Bridge Station, brandishing a knife and almost frightening children into hysterics. His latest escapade, it appeared, has been in the garden of Banker Giovanni Morosini, near Riverdale, where he had frightened the dogs and had been caught trying to clip a Chinese plant with his big knife.

In the Harlem Court a Chinese laundryman was sent for, but he failed as an interpreter. Some one remembered that Mrs. E. C. Find of 164 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, formerly a missionary, could speak Chinese, so she was sent for.

After Mrs. Find had talked with the prisoner, she sent out for a big bowl of tea and a heaped-up plate of chop suey, which the Chinaman devoured. "He's hungry, principally," Mrs. Find said.

The Chinaman gave his address as 11 Mott Street. It is supposed—for even Mrs. Find found it difficult to understand him—that, becoming hungry, he had some notion that he could find food out in the woods. The Magistrate will allow Mrs. Find to take him to St. Bartholomew's Mission, on Third Avenue and Forty-third Street, to-day.

A FATAL MOUNTAIN CLIMB.

St. Paul Woman Died of Exhaustion While Ascending Trail on Santa Ynez Range in California.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Aug. 17.—Exhausted by a long climb along the Lacumbre trail that leads to the summit of the Santa Ynez range of mountains, near this city, Miss Katherine Grathwol, a teacher in the St. Paul (Minn.) public schools, and of a family well known in that city, died of heart failure yesterday.

Miss Grathwol left the city with several friends, including Frederick Lueders, an artist; Fred Webster, Nellie Stone, Fred Gilbert, and Grace Porter, all of Santa Barbara. They had covered about half the distance up the trail on horseback, when Miss Grathwol became tired out, and requested that the others proceed while she awaited their return.

They kept continued for two miles and then returned. Failing to find Miss Grathwol where they had left her, they began a search, and later discovered her lifeless body some distance down the trail. The others returned to Santa Barbara early in the day, after searching all night, bringing the body, which had to be tied on the back of a horse. An autopsy to-day developed the fact that heart failure, induced by exhaustion, had caused the death.

Miss Grathwol, accompanied by her mother, came to Santa Barbara five months ago, hoping to regain her health.

HOLYOKE STRIKE NEARS END.

Believed That All of the Papermakers Will Return to Work To-day.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Holyoke says: "The strike of Holyoke papermakers will be declared off this week. What was generally believed to be the beginning of the end developed to-day.

"Practically the entire force of employes returned to work at the New London division of the American Writing Paper Company, keep the Greenwich mills in operation, not to heed their help. Additional workers reported for two mills of the Riverside division, one plant of which is now in complete operation, and in the Massasoit division the ragroom is in full operation to-day, in addition to some portions of the plant which have been running for some time.

"From a source close to the manufacturers it is said that the entire force of operatives of the Riverside No. 1 and Parsons division will report for work to-morrow, and that within a day or two it is expected that all the mills will be running. No change in conditions is reported at the Parsons No. 2 or the South Hadley Falls mills."

AUTOS TIMED BY POLICE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Seventeen automobiles were stopped by the police of Evanston yesterday and taken to the police station, where their drivers were released on bond or on their own recognizances to appear in court later.

A patrolman dressed in civilian clothes gave the signal when an automobile passed by moving his handkerchief over his face. Two policemen, stationed an eighth of a mile away, timed the automobiles and stopped those going too fast.

The speed limit by ordinance in Evanston is eight miles an hour. The police only stopped those exceeding a speed of twelve miles an hour. The minimum fine for violation of the speed ordinance is $25.

POST OFFICE PRINTING BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Postmaster General has canceled all the bids for printing in connection with the money order system, except that on which the award to Paul Herman for money order forms was made. The new advertisement will call for bids for printing about 600 money order forms on paper without a watermark. The last specifications required a special watermark, thus confining the bidding to a limited number of firms able to obtain this special paper.

The new money order forms will be on paper of the best quality, but will not have the distinctive mark. The bids will be opened on Sept. 8, and it is expected that the awards will be made by the 15th of that month. It is the expectation that there will be less delay in filling requisitions for blanks under the new system. Heretofore Wyncoop, Hallenbeck & Co. had most of the contracts for supplying these blanks.

Body of Baby in Gowanus Canal.

The nude body of an infant about three weeks old was found floating in the Gowanus Canal, near Fifth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. A strip of muslin was drawn tightly around the child's neck, and the police of the Fifth Avenue Station believe from this that the babe had been strangled before being thrown into the water. A gunny sack was found floating near the body. It was probably wrapped about the child when the infant was tossed into the canal.

Nordenskjold Relief Ship Sails.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 17.—The Nordenskjold relief expedition, commanded by Capt. Gyldon of the Swedish Navy, sailed to-day on board the Frithjof. It numbers twenty-three men and includes six scientists. The members of the expedition expect to return here in April, 1904.

KNOX HATS

The Knox Fall Styles, to be shown simultaneously in all parts of the United States on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19th, will exhibit anew the superlative qualities that make the "Knox" a model hat

Fifth Avenue at Fourteenth Street.
Fifth Avenue at the Fifth Ave. Hotel.
Broadway at Thirty-ninth Street.
Brooklyn, 340 Fulton Street.
Chicago, 187-189 State Street.

AGENTS IN EVERY CITY.
There are no Knox Hats without the Knox mark.

Extra Power
In The Famous
Zeiss Stereo-Binocular.
We carry them in stock as well as a full line of other reliable Marine and Field Glasses, at prices from $10 upward.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIANS.
THREE STORES: 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av.; 126 W. 42d St., 5th & 6th Av.; 1420 Madison Av., cor. 98th St.
PARIS, 5 RUE FOURIS.

ACCUSES NEW YORK SHIPPERS.

A Canadian, at British Commercial Congress at Montreal, Inferentially Says They Misrepresent Exported Wheat.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—The fifth congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire opened here to-day. Lord Brassey, the President of the congress, made the opening address. He was followed by Lord Strathcona, the British High Commissioner, whose mention of the name of Joseph Chamberlain, eulogistically but without political prejudice, brought forth great applause for the British Secretary of Colonies.

At the afternoon session resolutions stating that it was in the interests of the British empire that British capital and emigration should be as far as possible directed toward the British colonies were unanimously passed, as were several resolutions affirming that Great Britain should be free and the treaties made with foreign countries to extend preferential treatment to her colonies, and that where such treaties granted Great Britain the most favored nation treatment this should also be accorded to those of her colonies which did not discriminate against the products of that country.

The only resolution on which there was any discussion was one moved by Col. Denison of Toronto, respecting the food supply of Great Britain, in which several British millers, members of the Congress, stated that they were perfectly willing to extend a preference to Canadian wheat in placing their orders, but that they found from experience that Canadian grain did not grade up to the certificates accompanying it.

President McFee of the Montreal Grain Exchange in defense said that the fault lay entirely with the British millers themselves, in accepting grade certificates of Manitoba grain issued in a foreign country—that is, dated at New York or Philadelphia.

The inference was that United States grain exporters were selling anything they got hold of as Manitoba wheat, to the detriment of the Canadian grain's reputation, and that the difficulty could be remedied by British millers insisting upon securing certificates of inspection bearing Canadian dates.

To-night the delegates attended the opening of the new Board of Trade building.

PARDONS DYING MAN.

Gov. Odell Releases a Ten-Year Prisoner—Also Commutes a Burglar's Sentence.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Gov. Odell has pardoned Charles L. Higley, sentenced from Onondaga County to Auburn State prison for ten years for an unnatural crime. Higley was sentenced last November.

The State prison officials report that he has consumption and can live but a few days. The Judge who sentenced him recommended his pardon on the further ground of doubt as to his guilt.

Gov. Odell has also commuted the sentence of William H. Sheehy, who is serving a fifteen years' sentence in the Auburn prison for burglary and grand larceny, to eight years and five months, ending to-day. The commutation is made upon the recommendation of Justice Griffith, who imposed the sentence, and ex-District Attorney Hull of Washington County, who prosecuted Sheehy, both agreeing that Sheehy has been sufficiently punished.

CARRIE NATION ARRESTED.

Accused of Disorderly Conduct for Haranguing a Bayonne Crowd.

Carrie Nation, the strenuous opponent of liquor and smoking, visited Bayonne on Sunday night to look up some of those who entertained her on her previous visit a fortnight ago. On First Street she became tired of searching for her friends, and stopped to deliver a tirade against her pet aversions.

A big crowd quickly gathered, and Mrs. Nation rushed about striking cigars and cigarettes from the mouths of those about her. Policeman Farnan broke into the crowd, and on her refusal to desist, arrested her for making speeches on the street without a permit. At the police station she denounced her arrest as a high-handed outrage, and was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NORWALK, Ohio, Aug. 17.—The printing plant of the Laning Company was practically destroyed by fire early to-day. Loss about $100,000; fully covered by insurance. The company publishes law books, and does a general printing business.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:15 A. M.—204 East Sixty-fifth Street; Mary Sullivan; damage, $2.
5:20 P. M.—182-188 Delancey Street; Isaac Trumpton; no damage.
9:10 A. M.—147 East Fifty-second Street; Henry Rock; damage, $50.
11 A. M.—420 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; J. J. Stolts; damage, $10.
12:20 P. M.—116 Greenwich Avenue; Patrick Fahy; damage, $25.
12:40 P. M.—256 Second Street; Wolf Burbaum; damage slight.
2:20 P. M.—124 East Fourth Street; E. Gallo; damage, $200.
3:10 P. M.—21 Rutgers Place; owner unknown; damage slight.
4:20 P. M.—304 Division Street; Isaac Lucky; damage slight.
5:20 P. M.—Walton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; John Shibler; damage, $300.
7:25 P. M.—75 West Street; Maggie Jenkins; damage, $10.
8:10 P. M.—206 East Fifty-fifth Street; Peter Gogizio; damage, $15.
7:45 P. M.—32 John Street; Joseph P. Farrell; damage, $20.

KENNEDYS STORE
12 CORTLANDT ST.
Get a Fresh Straw Hat
Cost next to nothing.

SMILES OVER FORGERIES

Mrs. Parker Is Serene When Held Under Heavy Bail.

Will Be Rearraigned with Her Husband To-day—Adopted Parents in Minneapolis Will Not Aid Her.

Serene and smiling, Mabel Parker, or Singerley, the young woman arrested Saturday night because of transactions in forged checks, after considerable work by Detective Sergeant Peabody, yesterday was held for examination to-day in the Jefferson Market Police Court in $2,000 bail. The same action was taken by Magistrate Flammer in regard to James Parker, alias Singerley, her husband, and James Reed, who are accused of the same offenses.

The woman was taken to court by her counsel after she had made a careful toilet in her cell at the Mercer Street Station, where she had spent her two nights. Veteran policemen said they had never seen a woman prisoner maintain such an air of nonchalance for so long a time.

Her manner so far indicates that she will take all the blame she can on herself in the hope of helping her husband, to whom she seems devotedly attached, admitted criminal though he is, according to the police.

Morphine, too, is supposed to have something to do with her unusual bearing. She told wonderful stories of having become a novitiate in the Ursuline Convent at Bedford Park, and of leaping from a window thirty feet to the ground to meet and marry Parker four years ago, he having driven the thought of being a nun from her mind. At the convent yesterday the Mother Superior said that the girl's only experience with that institution had been as a regular pupil in the boarding school. She had come there early in December of 1898 or 1899, being sent by her foster-mother, Mrs. T. J. Preece, of Minneapolis, who was then in this city. She left of her own free will on Jan. 15 following.

"Out of that time she spent for Christmas vacation at home," said the Mother Superior. "She joined a regular class of pupils, but her studies with us did not amount to a month's time. I am very glad that we have no further information to give concerning her."

Mrs. Parker asserted that she had written much for the magazines over the signature "Mabel Singerly," illustrating her own articles, but a careful canvass of the leading periodicals of that class failed to reveal a single editor who had ever heard of her.

There is no doubt of her skill with the pen. At the Mercer Street Station she asked Detective Sergeant Peabody to write his name on a slip of paper. He wrote "William J. Clark."

"Now turn your head, please," she said. In less than a minute she called his attention to the paper. The signature had been twice duplicated on parallel lines.

"Now, which did you write?" she asked. And he could not tell. He examined the paper in court yesterday. There were many complainants against the woman, among them A. Bierstadt, of 94 Reade Street, representatives of Rogers, Peet & Co., the Shoe and Leather Bank, the Lincoln National Bank, Robert Colgate & Co., and a private detective from the Waldorf-Astoria, but none testified. Mark Alter appeared as her counsel and pleaded for an adjournment, saying that while he had appeared for the husband, he had learned of the woman's arrest only a few minutes before, on his arrival from his home at Far Rockaway, where he had been since Saturday.

Magistrate Flammer seemed disposed to refuse it, but finally consented, after a long argument with Assistant District Attorney Kresel. Mr. Alter said last night that after all he will probably waive examination when the case comes up this morning before Magistrate Breen, who then relieves Magistrate Flammer. Mr. Alter denounced Peabody for his subterfuges, as did Parker, and the woman accused the detective of playing a "mean trick" on her, but her words and manner caused Peabody merely to smile, as though she had been bantering him pleasantly.

Mr. Alter's first task after leaving court was to dictate a note to Mrs. Creighton, who has the furnished room house 110 West Thirty-eighth Street, where the woman lived when arrested, asking her to forward some some blue silk underwear to the prisoner. He telegraphed to Mr. Preece in Minneapolis, but had received no answer last night.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 17.—The woman arrested in New York for forgery under the name of Mrs. Mabel Parker, or Singerly, is an adopted daughter of Thomas J. Preece of Minneapolis. Mr. Preece is a member of the firm of Preece & Dunn, brokers, at 9 Third Street. Mr. Preece said that absolutely nothing would be done either by himself or Mrs. Preece in the matter. He said that all relations between him and his adopted daughter had ceased long since, and that he did not feel disposed to interfere at this time.

"We adopted Mabel," said Mr. Preece, "when she was a little girl. She was not related to either myself or Mrs. Preece, but we both took a liking to her and decided to adopt her. She lived with us until she was nearly eighteen years of age. She was attending a private school in the East, and it was there that she met Singerly. We had never heard of him before and we were surprised at the news that she had run away from school and married him. Our relations practically ceased when we learned of this.

"It is nearly five years since she has lived in Minneapolis, and when she did live here she was too young to go out. She attended the Academy of the Visitation in St. Paul for a while, but later she went to school in the East. She is now about twenty-one years old."

FREIGHT TRAIN SMASHES CAR.

The Motorman, Felix McCabe, Killed, and Two Passengers Injured—Gateman Arrested.

A freight train on the Port Morris Division of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad struck a Union Railway trolley car at the crossing at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Willow Avenue shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, injuring the motorman, Felix McCabe, so badly that he died, and injuring two passengers, one of them seriously. McCabe stuck gluckily to his post trying to reverse the power, but was hurled high up into the air before he could accomplish anything. He landed about thirty feet from the car track so badly hurt that he died on the way to Lincoln Hospital. The injured are: Frederick Heller of 617 Courtlandt Avenue, whose right thigh was lacerated, and John Potter of 879 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, whose face and hands were badly cut and bruised. The street car was smashed to splinters.

It happened that two trains were passing One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street about the same time, one going north, another south. The gateman, Fred Winkler, was arrested, the charge being that after one train had passed up Willow Avenue he had begun to raise the gates, and that the waiting car had then started ahead. Winkler on his side contended that the motor car in moving forward had raised the gates itself. The conductor of the car was Robert Shannon.

The locomotive struck the car in the forward end and hurled the bulk of it about twenty feet into the air, a cloud of splinters flying with it.

The freight train, after it had struck the car, came to a stop as soon as possible. The engineer was Henry Kramer of 916 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and the conductor William Arnold, of 18 Beach Place, in the Bronx, rendered what assistance they could to McCabe and Heller.

Coroner Berry, who was sent for, ordered the arrest of the gateman, Winkler, and of Engineer Kramer. They were both taken to the Morrisania Police Court, where they were remanded into the custody of the Coroner. The latter paroled both a little later in the custody of Daniel Murray, Master Mechanic of the New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Endicott C. Allen Adjudged Insane.

Endicott C. Allen, twenty-five years old, of 18 Montrose Place, Brooklyn, was adjudged insane at Bellevue Hospital yesterday and conveyed to Riverside Sanitarium, Astoria. Young Allen was taken to the hospital on Saturday by his mother. He had slept for weeks at a time, and his mother thought mental disease caused the strange ailment.

CANTOR SILENT ON POLITICS.

Will Not Talk on His Reported Association with Tammany—Went to Saratoga for Pleasure.

Borough President Jacob A. Cantor returned to the city yesterday and was back at his desk in the City Hall, declining to talk politics, even in view of the attention recently paid to his position as a Fusion official and the reports that he would return to Tammany Hall.

"My Saratoga trip was a decidedly disappointing affair," said Mr. Cantor. "I went up there for the sake of Mrs. Cantor and it was a pleasure trip pure and simple. Yet people have attempted to attribute it to politics, and we got so much notoriety because of this that we got out of the town in a hurry last night. If I go away anywhere else for the rest of the Summer I will go for a vacation, you bet, and not to a place where they will attempt to make politics out of everything."

Mr. Cantor would not say anything on political matters, but intimated that possibly he might make some sort of a statement of his position later on.

Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany Hall leader, when questioned yesterday as to when he expected to go to Saratoga on matters political, said that he had changed his plans in the last few days, and did not expect to go to the Springs at all this season.

"I guess Long Beach is good enough for me this year," he said. "Saratoga is too lively, and I will stay here and look after things, spending my nights and spare time at my Summer home."

FIGHT AGAINST MULQUEEN.

Club Declares for Rush as Twenty-ninth Assembly District Leader.

At a meeting held last night at 106 East Eighty-fourth Street the Young Men's Democratic Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District was organized and officers elected. This club is another organization engaged in supporting Thomas E. Rush for the Tammany leadership of the district in his contest against the present leader, Joseph F. Mulqueen.

At the organization meeting of the club, resolutions were passed criticising John F. Carroll for having appointed a successor to the leadership in the person of Mr. Mulqueen. Joseph I. Carroll was elected as President of the new club, D. W. Blumenthal as First Vice President, William P. Cunningham as Treasurer, Norman J. Litts as Financial Secretary, and Michael Greenbaum as Recording Secretary.

Miami Club's Outing To-morrow.

State Senator James J. Frawley's Miami Club, the regular Tammany organization of the Thirty-second Assembly District, of which the Senator is the leader, will hold its annual outing and games to-morrow at Witzel's Point View Grove, College Point, L. I. The members and guests will meet at the clubhouse in Lexington Avenue, in the morning, parade through the district, and then take a steamboat for the grove. In the evening another parade through the district will be held, this time with an accompaniment of fireworks. John Skelly, the President of the Miami Club, will head the paraders and be in charge of the event.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Charles F. Brooker of Connecticut to Retire in the Autumn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 17.—Charles F. Brooker of Ansonia, Republican National Committeeman from Connecticut, announces that he will retire this Fall. He tells his friends that he has not found his position a bed of roses, and that his political ambitions have been filled for the present. Pressing business duties also demand his attention.

Frederick A. Betts of this city, who is a Director of the St. Louis Exposition, is the most likely candidate for Mr. Brooker's post. He has been State Insurance Commissioner and a member of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Brooker succeeded Samuel Fessenden unexpectedly three years ago. Mr. Betts's appointment would boom Mr. Fessenden's chance for the United States Senatorship.

UNION IRON WORKS RECEIVER.

Selection of James Smith, Jr., of Newark, Approved by Federal Judge in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Judge Beatty, in the United States Circuit Court, rendered judgment to-day in the case of the petition of Roland R. Conklin et al. asking that a receiver be appointed for the Union Iron Works in this city, one of the constituent companies of the Shipbuilding Trust, and concurred with the courts in the East in naming James Smith, Jr., of Newark, N. J., to act as receiver.

In rendering his decision Judge Beatty held that it was customary in cases of ancillary proceedings to follow the actions of the primary court; otherwise confusion would inevitably follow. He stated that taking into consideration this fact, as well as the testimony that had been submitted by both sides, he thought that a receiver should be appointed to take charge of the property.

BIG REFINING CONCERN FAILS.

Receivers Appointed for the Oliver Company of Virginia.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 17.—The Oliver Refining Company, John Oliver, President, and Frederick Oliver, Secretary and Treasurer, owning a large plant for the refining of cottonseed oil and other products of cotton seed on the southern branch of the Elizabeth River, has failed, and Judge Waddill, following a suit in equity filed by the Williams & Flash Company of New York, has appointed Edward Flash, Jr., of New York, and Percy S. Stephenson of Norfolk, receivers to take charge of the affairs of the company and to operate the Oliver factories in Norfolk County for the benefit of all creditors and until such time as affairs can be wound up to the best interests of all concerned.

The Williams & Flash Company, which is a stockholder in the Oliver Refining Company, sets out in its bill of complaint, which is evidently a friendly one, that the defendant company is now insolvent and unable to meet its obligations, which amount, it is said in the bill, to upward of $272,000.

The Oliver Company filed an answer admitting the allegations of the complainant and consenting to the appointment of receivers as the best course to be pursued. The assets total $370,268. The creditors not represented by either Receiver Flash or Receiver Stephenson to-day decided to ask the court to name Caldwell Hardy, President of the Norfolk National Bank, which is a prominent note creditor for $40,000, as receiver.

The slump in Virginia-Carolina Chemical stock is said to be the cause of the failure.

THROWN FROM A RUNABOUT.

Frightened by an Automobile Lawrence E. Darden's Horse Bolts.

Frightened by a big racing automobile, a horse attached to a runabout owned and driven by Lawrence E. Darden, a broker of 13 West One Hundred and Second Street, bolted near the Webster statue in Central Park yesterday evening and threw out Mr. Darden and his wife who had been seated in the runabout with him. Mr. Darden sustained a severe scalp wound and Mrs. Darden suffered from shock. They were carried to the roadside and after being attended by Dr. Goldsmith of the Park emergency hospital were taken home in a cab.

After throwing out the occupants of the rig, the horse continued to run, and broke from the trade. He then circled the statue and was caught by Mounted Policeman Murdy. The drive was crowded with vehicles when the runaway occurred, but no collisions resulted.

Barber Hangs Himself in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 17.—Charles Von Hoersen, a New York barber, who was committed to the county jail on July 15 last, charged with attempting to kill Gottlob Bohemberger of 22 Rose Street, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell with a shoestring early this morning. Von Hoersen tried to break into his wife's apartments at 22 Rose Street for the avowed purpose of killing her, but was prevented from doing so by Bohemberger, who was shot while wrenching the revolver from him.

"BLACKLIST" IS LEGAL

Federal Judge So Holds in Western Union Labor Case.

Company's Right to Discharge Members of Unions and to Notify Other Employers Upheld.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Judge Rogers in the United States Circuit Court to-day handed down an opinion sustaining the demurrer of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the labor injunction case of Boyer et al against that company. In the written opinion Judge Rogers sustains every point urged by Attorney Elentious Smith, representing the defendant company, holding that the company has the absolute right to dismiss employes because they belong to the union, or for any other reason; that there can be no conspiracy to do a lawful act; that the so-called blacklist may be maintained, and given out for the use of others.

The case resulted from a bill filed by telegraph operator Arthur Boyer and others, alleging they were members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, Local Lodge No. 3 of St. Louis, and that they had been discharged from the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company solely because they belonged to the union; that it was the intention of the Western Union to discharge other employes solely because they belonged to the union, and that a conspiracy existed between the St. Louis officers of the Western Union Company to discharge all employes belonging to the union and to break it up; that the Western Union maintains a list, called a "blacklist," on which has been placed the names of the members of the union discharged, and that this is furnished to others, and thereby those blacklisted have been prevented from obtaining other employment.

The bill sought to prevent the Western Union Company from discharging any employe because of his being a member of the union, and the St. Louis officers of the Western Union from conspiring to that end, and to prevent interference of any kind with the union, and to prevent the Western Union Company from maintaining a blacklist, and placing thereon the names of those who might be discharged because of being members of the union.

The Western Union Company demurred to the bill, and this demurrer was sustained by Judge Rogers of Arkansas, sitting in the United States Circuit Court to-day. Judge Rogers, besides holding that the Western Union Company had the absolute right to discharge employes not under contractual relations with the company, for any cause or without cause, held that a like right exists on the part of the employe to sever his relations with the company for any cause, or without cause, and that if a contract of employment is violated the recourse of the employe is at law and not by a bill in equity, such as was brought in this case.

He also held that there could be no conspiracy to commit a lawful act, such as he held to be the discharge of the company's employes because of being members of a union; that the company had the right to maintain a list on which might be placed the name of a discharged employe and the cause of discharge, and this list might be given to others, provided its contents were truthful and its circulation honest; that as the bill alleged the union was formed for moral and proper purposes there should exist no objection upon the part of an employe to have his discharge based upon the mere fact that he was a member of such an order.

The plaintiffs took fifteen days' time to amend their bill.

Superintendent G. J. Frankel of the Second District of the Western Union said: "The case arose from the fact that a certain number of operators were relieved from duty on account of reduction in force, some for insubordination and for other causes. They contended it was on account of belonging to the union, and that they were therefore deprived of a livelihood. It was conclusively shown that all operators so relieved were employed either by banking or railroad companies, with the exception of one who could not be located. I do not care to say anything further."

GEORGE EVANS'S BODY FOUND.

Brought to Surface of Canada Lake by Explosions of Dynamite—No Trace of Miss Brown.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The body of George Evans, the Harvard student who disappeared with his companion, Miss Florence Brown, while boating on Canada Lake a week ago, came to the surface of the lake early to-day. Dynamite was exploded between the island where the empty boat was found and Nigger Bay yesterday. The body of Miss Brown has not yet been recovered, but it is expected that it will be found later. Evans's body was towed ashore and later taken to the hotel.

Mr. Evans is said to have come into a fortune to-day, and both were well known. Search has been kept up on land and water ever since their disappearance, and last night a report from Newark stated that they had been seen there after the time of the supposed drowning, and an elopement was suggested as an explanation of their disappearance. This, however, was disproved to-day by the finding of Mr. Evans's body.

FRIGHT AT CONEY ISLAND.

Sixty-seven Hotel Keepers May Lose Licenses for Excise Violations.

Following an investigation by State Excise Agents, sixty-seven hotel keepers at Coney Island have been served with notices to appear before Justice Cochrane in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on Friday to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked. The hotel keepers are charged with selling liquor on Sunday without the prescribed meal.

The excise agents assert that they found in nearly 100 places at the island that the sandwich usually served to customers with drinks had been dispensed with, and no pretense that the places were hotels was being made. The excise agents were assigned from the office at Albany. They have been at work at the island for two weeks. It is expected that several other hotelkeepers will be summoned to court. The serving of the notices has caused a panicky feeling along Coney Island's Bowery. The accused hotelkeepers have engaged counsel and will fight to prevent the revocation of their licenses.

WOMAN DROWNED IN BATHTUB.

Seventy-five Years Old, It is Supposed She Swooned at the Touch of Cold Water.

Mrs. Mary Fox, seventy-five years old, was drowned in a bath tub at her home, 204 Skillman Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mrs. Fox had been ill for some time. Yesterday she went into the bathroom to take a bath, and an hour later one of the members of the family found her dead body floating in the tub, which was filled with cold water.

An ambulance surgeon from the Cumberland Street Hospital expressed the opinion that the shock of plunging into the cold water had caused Mrs. Fox to swoon, and she had fallen back with her head under the water and so drowned.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Standard Oil Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of $5 a share. This amount is the same that was paid at the corresponding date last year, but the last dividend paid was one of $7. The following shows the dividends paid since 1891: 1891 to 1895, 12 per cent. per year; 1896, 31 per cent.; 1897, 33 per cent.; 1898, 30 per cent.; 1899, 38 per cent.; 1900, 46 per cent.; 1901, 46 per cent.; 1902, 45 per cent., and 33 per cent thus far this year.

As soon as the announcement was made the stock declined to 601, a drop of 14 points, as nearly every one had anticipated a larger payment. During the past week or more excellent buying has appeared in the stock, which probably strengthened the opinion of a number as to the payment of a larger dividend; but this fact must not be overlooked, that whenever Standard Oil declines to around 600 many investors are attracted.

MILES SENTIMENT IN THE G. A. R.

Influences Working for Him May Secure Passage of Resolution Censuring the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 17.—Sentiment among all the prominent delegations of Grand Army men here is so unanimous in favor of Gen. Black of Chicago for Commander in Chief that his election is regarded as assured on the first ballot. As it now stands, there seems little chance of any competitor in the field.

Certain influences here are working for Gen. Miles, and if he should gain strength they might be able to pass a resolution censuring the Administration for its treatment of the retired officer. Gen Miles himself has declared that he will not oppose Black, but his friends say that it will not be difficult to persuade him to enter the contest.

In the Department of Texas considerable ill-feeling has been aroused over Gen. Miles. Some of the posts favor him, but a great number favor Black. Joseph A. Mower Post passed resolutions criticising President Roosevelt for snubbing Miles and urging the Department Commander and the delegates to the encampment to support Miles. Department Commander Bolton of Texas is indignant over the action of Mower Post and said: "It is amazing that Mower Post, the smallest in the department, having only ten members, should arrogate to itself the right to dictate to the Department Commander and delegates how to vote. While we admire Gen. Miles, we cannot do otherwise than vote for Gen. Black."

GEN. MILES'S TREATMENT.

Resolution Condemning It Passed by Veterans in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The manner in which Gen. Miles was retired from the command of the army has been discussed at length by the Gen. John M. Schofield Command No. 1 of the Pennsylvania General Service Corps of the United States Regular Army and Navy Veterans, which has adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, has been placed upon the retired list in a manner utterly unbefitting his rank and service; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Gen. John M. Schofield Command, General Service Corps, many of whose members have served under Gen. N. A. Miles, desire to express their disapproval of the lack of recognition by those in authority of the service."

The organization's membership covers every period of service from the Mexican War to the entry into Peking.

Kept Their Wedding Secret.

Hugo Quack and Miss Florence Morrow, both residents of Staten Island, surprised their friends yesterday by announcing that they had been married since March 25. Mr. Quack resides with his mother at 19 Madison Avenue, Tompkinsville, and his wife has been living with her father, H. M. Morrow, on the Clove, Concord. The marriage occurred at the Marble Collegiate Church, on Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Aims & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Maude E. Johnson, hosiery; 56 Worth Street.
Root, L. R., Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; D. K. Robertson, cloaks, suits, and underwear; 266 Broadway.
Ely Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; N. Bry, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss S. S. Ewing, ladies' underwear; 104 Worth Street.
Linz Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. N. Drummond, domestics and linens; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss B. Spandau, millinery; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; D. H. Witmer, cloaks; 3 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Ehrlich, H. & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stollberg, jewelry; Hotel Navarre.
Nugent, E. & Brothers' Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Sandy, ribbons; 104 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.
Fagan, J. & J. Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. J. Bachmeyer, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
O'Neill, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks and suits; 46 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Adam, N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. Bresse, ladies and infants; Miss Alexander, millinery; R. Barnes, cloaks and suits; 51 White Street.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; A. J. Rolly, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Elder & Johnson, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, cloaks, ladies, and infants; W. B. Freeman, cloaks and suits, 51 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets, 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, woolens; Hotel Netherland.
Rice, S. J. & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Mohr, L. & Sons, Savannah, Ga.; L. Mohr, linens and white goods; 238 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.
Thompson-Belden Company, Omaha, Neb.; R. Nicoll, cloaks and suits; W. H. P. Harnes, linens; Hotel Navarre.
McKelvey, J. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; J. Cummings, dry goods; Miss J. S. Boswell, millinery; 835 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.
Kennedy & Maclatosh, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; J. E. Bryan, dry goods; D. W. Clarke, silks; 371 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. G. Hara, notions and furnishing goods; A. Rosenbloom, dry goods; C. Horning, dry goods; Gregorian House.
Peck, George H., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. Hug, art goods; H. Westerbeck, dry goods; S. Kaufmann, Critchfield & Co., Hotel Astor.
Schwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; S. J. Schwartz, domestics; Sol Mann, dress goods; B. Levy, dry goods; R. Isaacs, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Good, J. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; P. Hanauer, notions, laces and ribbons; 358 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; D. F. Hecht, dry goods; Gregorian Hotel.
Jones, F. E., Detroit, Mich.; woolens; Hotel Navarre.
Bowers Trade Palace, Moberly, Mo.; W. S. Bowers, dry goods; Hotel Kensington.
Clews & Linthicum, Tyler, Texas; W. G. Muse, dry goods; Hotel St. George.
Ellsworth, John C., South Bend, Ind.; C. M. Valentine, dry goods; Holland House.
Strauss, Bee, Columbus, Ohio; Max H. Rieser, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Levis-Zukoski Millinery Company, St. Louis; Edgar Levis; Brevoort House.
Cheeves Brothers Company, Waxahachie, Texas; F. C. Rogers, dry goods; Hotel St. George.
Cheeves Brothers Company, Corsicana, Texas; N. L. Hanson, dry goods; S. W. Cheeves, dry goods; Hotel St. George.
Cheeves Brothers Company, McKinney, Texas; J. R. E. Brown, dry goods; Hotel St. George.
Fardridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; John Liston, dry goods; Everett House.
Frits Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Frits, manufacturer; Hotel Imperial.
Roney, W. J., St. Louis, Mo.; manufacturer; 3 Walker; Astoria Hotel.
Schuster, E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Herbman, general merchandise; Belvedere House.
Alderman Dry Goods Company, Maryville, Mo.; C. J. Alderman, dry goods; M. M. Shutlieberger, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Brennan, H. N., & Son, Morrilton, Ark.; H. M. Brennan, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
McWilliams, A., Detroit, Mich.; millinery; 147 East Thirty-first Street.
Andrews, Scofield & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. F. Andrews, teas; Herald Square Hotel.
McAlpin, George W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rose Miller, dry goods; Nettie Miller, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Ward, E. F., & Son, Greenshoro, Ala.; G. F. Ward, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Ross, O. S., Bushnell, Ill.; dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Beckhard, J., Fairbury, Ill.; general merchandise; St. George Hotel.
Reinhard, Robert, St. Louis; general merchandise; Cadmus Hotel.
Rosenheim, E. F., Millinery Co., St. Louis; R. F. Rosenheim, millinery; Grenoble Hotel.
Mabley & Carew Co., The, Cincinnati; Max Raum, department store; Somerset Hotel.
Levy, H. J., Cincinnati; jewelry; Somerset Hotel.
Hay, S. M., Bolton, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Stewart Dry Goods Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. Reichman, dry goods; Jacob Hyman, dry goods; S. Hyman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Strauss & Kilb, Dayton, Ohio; S. Strauss, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Marx, J., Birmingham, Ala.; J. F. Schweiser, silks and dress goods; Hotel Vendome.
Gordon, I. J., Finlay, Ohio; Mrs. I. J. Gordon, dress goods; Hotel Raleigh.
E. Levine, Bowling Green, Ohio; Mrs. E. Levine, dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.
Beall-Livingston Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Miss Minnie Tracey, department store; Hotel Albert.
Shrove, N., Company, Chicago; M. Schwarz, notions; Hotel Winfield.
Stokes Brothers, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. W. McGehee, general store; Kensington Hotel.
Nusbaum, M., Maryville, Mo.; clothier; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldberg & Levis, Talladega, Ala.; Sam Goldberg, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Schwartz, Leon L., Ltd., New Orleans, La.; Leon L. Schwartz, dry goods; 434 Broadway.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; J. E. Buchanan, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee; W. C. Smith, dry goods; Manhattan Beach Hotel.
Erwin-Swift Company, Chicago; C. H. Lewis, dry goods; Bessie Lewis, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Held, B., & Co., Albuquerque, New Mexico; B. Spitz, general merchandise; Herald Square Hotel.
Bullock, Louis, St. Louis, Mo.; Gain May, millinery, 146 East Thirty-fourth Street.
Ash, Samuel, Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery; Gregorian Hotel.
Wolfort-West Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. West, wholesale drugs; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
Commonwealth Steel Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. S. Niedringhaus, steel; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
Rosenthal-Sinaa Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Clara Peckham, millinery; Carrie L. Rosenthal, millinery; Hotel Wellington.
Flynn-Dwyer Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. L. Tucker, clothing; Holland House.
Johnston-Barrett Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. J. Barrett, dry goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.
Hatch, H. H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Fahey, millinery; Miss Cohn, ladies' wear; Miss Wostka, ribbons; Hotel Earlington.
Gray, Williams, Company, Duluth, Minn.; G. M. Tallant, cloaks, suits, and waists; Victoria Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; H. Greenbaum, notions and jewelry; Miss Jandorf, millinery; Grand Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; Grand Hotel.
Mosser, John, Cleveland, Ohio; F. Meckes, silks; Hotel Earlington.
McCabe, L. S., & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; William Peck, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Symons Dry Goods Company, Butte City, Mon.; W. Symons, house furnishing goods; 359 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Green-Joyce Company, Columbus, Ohio; A. G. Joyce, prints and ginghams; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Clement, J. V. Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Baird, D., and Sons, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; 821 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Hessenier, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. W. Walsh, linens; Miss Jane McGibbon, dry goods; 316 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Mills, E., Pottstown, Penn.; W. E. Miller, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.
Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Trowbridge, cloths and dress goods; 296 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Kaufman, silks; 478 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Wright, W. H. & Sons' Company, Ogden, Utah; W. C. Wright, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Younkers Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; J. Younkers, dry goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Greenville.
Sampliner, A. W. & J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Sampliner, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. S. Thompson, toys and dolls; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 3 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions; 53 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Rourke, ribbons; Miss Hemges, millinery; 3 Walker Street.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. J. Bamber, carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Long's, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; W. R. Black, cloaks, suits, and waists; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.
Kuhlborn, George R., Company, Richmond, Ind.; Miss M. Brookhoff, silks; Miss E. Rube, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss E. Rose, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Fogue, J. & S. Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Dansohl, rugs and mattings; Victoria Hotel.
Bowland, Moorehouse & Martens Company, Columbus, Ohio; E. Moorehouse, silks and dress goods; 377 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; L. Hutzler, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. P. Hanson, linens; 346 Broadway.
Loewenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; A. Soubs, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Balmer, leather goods; Miss Sanderson, gloves; 450 Broadway.
Silberberg, Aths & Adler, Pittsburg, Penn.; Mr. Silberberg, silks and dress goods; F. A. Tracey, lining; Mr. Bryer, cloaks; 468 Broadway.
Robinson, A. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. P. Morgan, piece goods; 371 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. M. Hanson, ladies' and infants' wear; 104 Worth Street.
Trunkis, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. Trunkis, J. McIntosh, cloaks and suits; Mr. Sargent, notions; 57 White Street.
Partridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; F. J. Hettinger, notions, trimmings, and jewelry; Mr. Hopkinson, domestic linens and white goods; 466 Broadway.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. E. Gillies, infants' wear; Mr. Every, corsetiere; F. A. Davis, hosiery and underwear; 51 White Street.
Fortune & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, domestics; 57 White Street.
Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Vessiot, hosiery and gloves; 377 and 379 Broadway.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. A. Lanham, carpets; 8 Greene Street; Hoffman House.
Kahn, Furchgott & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; E. Furchgott, domestics, dress goods, and cloaks; 106 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. S. Hutzler, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Klein, Leopold, Chicago, Ill.; E. Cleary, cloaks and suits; 413 Broadway.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; W. Halenchen, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Army; José Manuel Hernandez, Spanish Minister to the United States, Washington.

HOLLAND—Lord Tranmiecstown, London.

IMPERIAL—Capt. Isaac Newell, United States Army.

GRAND—C. H. Sands, Buffalo.

ALBEMARLE—Senator M. S. Quay, Pennsylvania.

VICTORIA—C. T. Chapin, Rochester; T. E. Clarke, Scranton, Penn.

MANHATTAN—Lord Herschel, London; Dr. W. A. Van Norden, Vienna, Austria.

PLAZA—H. P. Hobbard, Chicago.

SAVOY—John M. L. Stover, Amsterdam, N. Y.

NETHERLAND—F. N. Buckanan, Detroit.

FIFTH AVENUE—N. F. Staiss, Syracuse.

HOFFMAN—Rear Admiral W. G. Sumter, United States Navy.

GREGORIAN—Judge S. T. McCormick, Williamsport, Penn.

NORMANDIE—W. O. Ashley, Rochester.

The Furniture of the Sturdy Flemings

gathers beautiful selection in our exhibit of dark oak pieces for the Dining Room or Library. Oak in the sombre hue of our Cathedral color, offers a beautifully subdued theme in Sideboards, massive Dining Tables, tall carved Chairs, and Crystal Cabinets. We have preserved the strength of these early pieces, where sturdy character and fine detail are evident in every line.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

A

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5 P. M.
Closes Saturdays at Noon

The Wanamaker Store

The Silk Sale
Was Enthusiastically Received Yesterday

So many thousands of women profited by our August Sale last year, and felt so gratified by the beautiful dresses on which they saved so much, that the success of the present movement was a foregone conclusion, if we secured an equal offering of silks.

We did better than that, for the silks are the choicest and finest we ever presented at these little prices.

The whole Rotunda is radiant with the display; and the Cross Aisle and counters toward Fourth avenue are piled with the lustrous overflow:

45c Corded Wash Silks at 25c
65c and 75c Printed Foulards at 40c
60c Black Surah at 45c
$1 and $1.25 Neat Fancy Surah Twills at 50c
$1 Fancy Striped Pongee Silks at 50c
$1 Printed Foulards and Liberty Satins at 50c
75c Striped Taffetas at 50c
75c Checked Louisines at 50c
85c Printed Liberty Satins at 55c
65c Guaranteed Black Taffetas at 55c
$1 Striped Navy Blue Taffetas at 55c
75c Glace Taffetas at 55c
75c Colored Taffetas at 55c
75c Plaid Taffetas at 55c
75c Fancy Striped Taffetas at 58c
85c and $1 Fancy Black Silks at 65c
$1 Jasper or Gun-Metal Silks at 65c
$1 Neat Fancy Silks at 69c
85c Glace Fancy Silks at 65c
$1 24-inch Striped Louisines at 65c
$1 Checked Louisines at 65c
85c Hair-line Striped Silks at 55c
75c and 85c Black Peau de Soie at 65c and 75c
75c White Taffetas at 65c
$1 Crepe de Chine at 75c
$1 Black Moire Velour at 75c
$1.25 Fine Fancy Silks at 75c
$1 Fancy Changeable Silks at 75c
$1.50 Brocaded Silks at 85c
$1.25 Black Guaranteed Taffetas at 95c

Rotunda, Cross Aisle and Fourth avenue.

A Fine Offering of Umbrellas at $2

One of the large umbrella manufacturers wanted to wind up his stock of umbrella handles for the season; so he made them up with good union taffeta silk covers, and made us a tempting price for the lot.

These are Umbrellas for men and women; and are worth $2.75 to $3.50, though many of the handles are sorts used on five dollar umbrellas.

The variety is exceptionally large, as there are only two to six of a kind. Now $2 each.

Broadway.

Women's Walking Suits
Pronounced New Styles for Fall

They are in rough materials that just escape being masculine by their striking, handsome patterns. Long tight-fitting coats almost like a man's frock coat; skirts that just clear the ground.

They have the well-groomed, dashing effect that is ideal for the walking suit. They are tailored to perfection.

And, though the general character is the same, there are variations enough to please almost any taste, to fit almost any figure.

$18 to $58

with frequent price-stops between.

Second floor, Broadway.

Imported Linen Collars ...and... Matching Sets

New fashions for the Fall. Paris and Berlin send them; and they indicate that the stiff laundered sorts are coming into favor. Not severe, though. These could not be prettier or more becoming.

Embroidered in "open" or "closed" designs, with fancy hemstitchings, rows of cordings, plaitings and braidings: white, black, dotted—as you please, to embellish any waist or gown. Thus the sets. The collars are in one and two-piece turnovers, pointed and round; white or with touches of color.

Women who love daintiness ought to see them.

Collars, 35c to 50c Each
Sets, $1 to $4.50

Broadway.

Fine Embroideries
At Half Prices

Only the finer sorts. Odd widths of Swiss Muslin, Nainsook and Cambric Embroidery Sets. Put up in four-and-a-half yard lengths; five to ten pieces of a pattern.

They come from a manufacturer who makes only the highest grade of embroidery—some of these are exact fac-similes of goods we have sold at double the present prices.

10c to $2 a Yard

They are nearly all in the attractive floral patterns that go well with women's and children's dresses or muslin underwear.

Broadway.

You Want a Handsome Parlor
And Why Not Have It---With a Chance Like This?

It is the very keynote of thrift to have the same fine things as your neighbor, but to secure them for ever so much less cost.

This August Sale offers you exactly this opportunity.

Perhaps you've often admired, and probably coveted a parlor suite for which your neighbor paid a hundred dollars. But you don't want to spend a hundred dollars to get a suite as fine.

The list below shows that you can secure a $110 Parlor Suite today for $70, or a $125 suite for $75; and we'll assure you that either of them is as fine a suite as can be bought regularly anywhere for the higher prices; for our valuations are conservative and exact.

But whether you want a full suite, or odd pieces, all are here, and all substantially under-price. The assortment comprises suites, odd divans and sofas, odd chairs, parlor cabinets, tables, etc. We give a word of description, and prices of some of the pieces.

Parlor Suites

$10, from $15—Three pieces; mahogany finished frames, paneled backs, spring seats, tapestry cover.

$12.50, from $18—Three pieces; mahogany finished frames, moulded and paneled backs, spring seats, tapestry cover.

$16, from $25—Three pieces; mahogany finished frames, moulded; shaped arms and legs; paneled backs, damask cover.

$22, from $45—Five pieces; mahogany finished, inlaid panels, tapestry cover.

$23, from $45—Three pieces; mahogany finish, moulded frames, paneled back, tapestry cover.

$35, from $50—Five pieces; mahogany finished, moulded frames, spring seats, damask cover.

$36, from $54—Five pieces; mahogany finished frames, carved backs, spring seats, damask cover.

$37.50, from $75—Three pieces; mahogany frames, carved and moulded, spring seats, damask cover.

$39, from $45—Three pieces; mahogany finish, heavily moulded frames, shaped legs, tapestry cover.

$38, from $56—Five pieces; mahogany finish, olive green embossed velour cover.

$40, from $60—Three pieces; mahogany finish, carved frames, crotch mahogany panel, tapestry cover.

$40, from $60—Three pieces; mahogany frames, neatly carved and moulded, damask cover, line design.

$46, from $70—Five pieces; mahogany finish, carved and moulded frames, damask cover.

$50, from $75—Five pieces; mahogany finished frames, carved and moulded, figured tapestry cover.

$55, from $90—Five pieces; mahogany finished, mahogany veneer, claw feet, damask cover.

$56, from $78—Five pieces; mahogany finished, moulded and carved frames, damask cover.

$58, from $85—Five pieces; mahogany finished, carved frames, satin damask cover.

$60, from $90—Five pieces; mahogany finished, carved and moulded frames, olive green embossed velour cover.

$70, from $110—Five pieces; mahogany finished, richly carved and moulded frames, damask cover.

$80, from $110—Five pieces; mahogany finished, richly carved and moulded, damask cover.

$90, from $115—Three pieces; mahogany frames, richly moulded, silk damask cover.

$90, from $150—Five pieces; mahogany finished, mahogany veneered panels, figured tapestry cover.

Parlor Suites

$90, from $150—Three pieces; mahogany frames, carved and moulded, tapestry cover.

$105, from $175—Five pieces; over-stuffed frames, puffed edges, fringed, satin damask cover.

$110, from $170—Three pieces; over-stuffed frames, fringed, silk brocatelle cover.

$110, from $175—Five pieces; over-stuffed frames, puffed edges, fringed, damask cover.

$140, from $165—Three pieces; mahogany frames, moulded, fine design, tapestry cover.

$125, from $220—Three pieces; over-stuffed frames, fringed, rose-colored silk damask cover.

Gold Parlor Suites

At $45, from $75—Three pieces; gilt frames, neatly moulded, tapestry cover.

$80, from $160—Three pieces; Louis XVI. gold frames, richly moulded, silk damask cover.

$85, from $170—Three pieces; Louis XVI. gold frames, carved and moulded, silk damask cover.

$90, from $180—Three pieces; gold frames, richly moulded and carved, silk damask cover.

$100, from $200—Two pieces; gold frames, carved and moulded, cupid heads, silk damask cover.

$107.50, from $215—Three pieces; Louis XVI. gold frames, silk damask cover.

$110, from $220—Three pieces; gold frames, richly carved and moulded, silk damask cover.

$150, from $225—Three pieces; Louis XV. gold frames, satin damask cover.

$150, from $650—Three pieces; rococo design, gold frames, richly carved, tapestry cover.

Gold Sofas

$32.50, from $65—Rococo design Gold Sofa; richly carved, muslin cover.

$35, from $100—Powdered gold Louis XV. Sofa; richly carved, silk damask cover.

$42.50, from $85—Louis XVI. gold Divan; muslin cover.

$44, from $88—Louis XVI. gold Divan; satin damask cover.

$45, from $70—Louis XVI. gold Divan; richly carved and moulded, silk damask cover.

$47.50, from $95—Gold Divan; swamp back, satin damask cover.

$65, from $130—Rococo design gold Sofa; high back and arms, satin damask cover.

$67.50, from $135—Art Nouveau gold Sofa; upholstered seat, back and arms, powdered gold finish, damask cover.

Gold Chairs

$7, from $10—Gilt Roman Chair, tapestry cover.

$8, from $12—Gilt Roman Chair, upholstered seat and arms, damask cover.

At $22, from $45—Louis XV. Gold Reception Chair, damask cover.

$25, from $60—Powdered Gold Reception Chair, damask cover.

$29, from $58—Louis XVI. Gold Piano Bench, damask cover.

$31, from $62—Rococo design Gold Arm Chair, sweep back, satin damask cover.

$32.50, from $65—Rococo design, richly moulded, damask cover.

$39, from $75—Rococo design Gold Arm Chair, high back, silk damask cover.

$40, from $80—Louis XV. Gold Arm Chair, upholstered seat and back, damask cover.

$44, from $88—Art Nouveau Gold Arm Chair, silk damask cover.

$55, from $110—Gold Fireside Chair, rococo carvings, high back, damask cover.

$82, from $165—Louis XVI. Gold Throne Chair, hood top, Nile green silk damask.

$275, from $420—Louis XV. Gold Center Piece, gilt Pedestal and four Arm Chairs, richly moulded and carved, silk damask cover.

Parlor Cabinets

$25, from $36—Mahogany finished, swell front, glass shelves, mirror back.

$32, from $46—Mahogany, shaped front, glass shelves, mirror back.

$45, from $67—Mahogany, carved and moulded, glass shelves, mirror back.

$60, from $85—Louis XV. Gold Curio Cabinet, plate glass top.

$65, from $100—Vernis-Martin Table Desk and Cabinet, hand-painted figure decorations.

$90, from $125—Mahogany Corner Cabinet, carved sides, neatly moulded.

$90, from $135—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet, Empire design, brass grimmed, hand painted.

$100, from $150—Louis XV. Gold Parlor Cabinet, richly carved, mirror top, glass shelves and mirror back.

$140, from $200—Vernis-Martin Music Cabinet, richly decorated, hand-painted panels, onyx top.

$150, from $225—Gold Parlor Cabinet, fine design, richly carved, glass shelves, mirror back.

$175, from $275—Gold Parlor Cabinet, richly carved and brass decorated.

$175, from $300—Mahogany Parlor Cabinet, brass trimmed, hand painted.

$180, from $275—Louis XV. Gold Cabinet, brass trimmed, hand-painted.

$185, from $300—Gold Parlor Cabinet, richly carved and moulded.

$240, from $375—Louis XV. Gold Parlor Cabinet, brass decorated, richly carved.

Fourth floor.

The Most Effective Shirt-Waists
Are These New Fall Models

The negligee effect of the shirt-waist is gone. The new season's fashions in smart, mannish vestings and silky, rich basket-weave cheviots have a finished, tailored, distinguished air unknown to any that went before. They have character and are as individual as the tailor-made gowns they will accompany so well.

These descriptions mean little, because you will have ordinary shirt-waists in mind as you read. These are extraordinary. Different.

You must see them.

At $2—Of mixed cotton cheviot; full plaited front; inlaid vest trimmed with fancy buttons; strap shoulders; French back.

At $2.75—Of white cheviot; with neat black figure; stitched plaited front; inlaid vest; trimmed with pearl buttons; French back; plaited sleeves.

At $3.50—Of white linen; full plaited front; French back; plaited sleeves; tab stock.

At $4.50—Of fleece-lined white cheviot; with black and blue figure; stitched plaited front trimmed with fancy buttons; French back.

At $4.75—Of vesting or basket-weave cheviot in figures or checks; full front with round collar effect; or full plaited front, trimmed with fancy buttons; French back; fancy tab stock.

At $5.50—Of basket-weave cheviot; full plaited front; trimmed with stitched straps and pearl buttons; French back; plaited sleeves.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Shoe Chances For Women

$2.20 to $2.60 a pair; normally one-third more. But the shoes were made between seasons, and we got them at between-season prices.

The styles are those to be preferred this coming Autumn. The kidskin is very fine. Soles of best Texas leather, oak-bark tanned. Shapes, widths and sizes enough to make you sure of finding your fit—and grace and comfort in every shape, width and size. $2.20 to $2.60 a pair.

Main floor Shoe Store.

And in the Basement Shoe Store are these worthy contemporaries. Two forceful offerings for women. One for men:

Women's Oxfords, $1.25, worth $2 or More

Black kidskin with tips of patent leather or kid; soles of various weights; in four styles of toes. Practically every size, though some may soon be exhausted.

Women's Oxfords, 50c; some of them sold for $3

Just a clean-up; and sizes are small and narrow. Early choosing is necessary here.

Men's Shoes at $2.40

A new lot of box calf Lace Shoes, with stout soles welted and stitched. All sizes. A grade that sells for a third more.

Girls' Wash Skirts
$1.50, were $3 to $6.50

As it happens, we have one size and one style from one lot, one size and style from another. A timely condition, and the consequent effort to sell them out.

Useful, pretty, well-hanging skirts of pique and linen, white and good colors, trimmed tastefully or plain; 36 to 40 in. long.

At $1.50, were $3 to $6.50

And just the size and style you want may be here.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Hosiery and Underwear
Good News Again

The foresight of our hosiery chief has brought us so many good tales to tell this season that we begin to "take them calmly," like good weather. It's not fair, though. Such low prices on high-grade, beautifully made, luxuriously easeful, long-serving hosiery and underwear are not usual—even though they are becoming more and more usual to us.

So we want to emphasize good and hard: It is wasteful to miss this opportunity if you need stockings or vests, or if you will need them soon.

Women's Stockings

25c a pair, worth 38c—Of lisle thread; fine gage; full fashioned; light weight; plain or Richelieu ribbed.

50c a pair, worth 75c—Of fine lisle thread, fast black; with pretty side clocks or embroidered fronts. Also plain black lisle with open-work ankles, or allover openwork effects in various new designs.

Women's Vests

25c each—Very light in weight and extra fine in quality; low neck, sleeveless; plain or lace-trimmed.

50c each, worth 75c—Swiss ribbed Vests; white lisle or mercerized cotton; low neck; sleeveless, prettily crocheted in various patterns.

Broadway.

Shapely Corsets Reduced

Cool, pliable, firm—the wished-for qualities in light-weight corsets. These are shaped and finished to endure daily service and keep comely and comfortable.

Price-changes that are not frequent:

At 50c, worth 75c—Tape Girdles and Batiste Corsets; straight-front; sizes 18 to 24. And Corsets of fine batiste; short hips; low bust; closely boned; sizes 18 to 22.

At 50c, worth $1—Batiste Corsets; bias and gored cut; medium low bust; medium hips; flat abdomen; sizes 18 to 24. And Batiste Corsets in girdle effect; short hips; dip over abdomen; garters attached; sizes 18 to 21.

At 65c, worth $1—P. N. Corsets of batiste; bias cut; dip over abdomen; medium hips and bust; straight-front; sizes 18 to 26.

At 75c, worth $1—Short Corsets in girdle effect; bias cut; satin gores in bust; flat abdomen; sizes 19 to 29.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fancy Crepes
At 37½c, worth 65c

These Fancy Crepe Waistings are very handsome, dainty and serviceable fabrics—very popular, too. But the manufacturer had a surplus, and we are able to sell them at little more than half price.

They are in the proper weight and most appropriate colorings for early Fall wear. The fabric is all-wool ground, with mercerized cords of white, or small figured stripes of black-and-white on grounds of light blue, pink, royal blue, reseda, black and cream.

Regular 65c quality now at 37½c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

August Sale of Wall Paper

We have won a large reputation for showing a wonderfully broad and exclusive collection of fine Wall Papers. Naturally the end of the season finds us with a multitude of small lots—sufficient for the covering of rooms and halls, but bothersome stock for us.

Today we

Cut Prices in Two

and often reduce them to much less than half, in order to make a quick end of all the broken lots.

The goods are of French, German, English and American makes. None are old, many are quite new—Silks, Damasks, Golds, Stripes, Foliage and Flowered Papers, make up the variety.

The most stirring offering is a collection of 991 rolls of Wall Papers, of which we have 4 to 10 rolls of a pattern. Prices were 20c to $2; now 3c to 50c a roll!

Then, in ample quantities, we have

364 styles at 5c to 12½c, that were 10c to 25c a roll.

172 styles at 15c to 25c, that were 35c to 60c a roll.

Heavy-weight Ingrains at 20c, that were 40c.

One-band Friezes, suitable for ingrains or tinted walls; at 3c to 8c a yard, were 8c to 20c.

All samples are arranged in book form, for quick showing.

Bring measurements—length, width, height, number and sizes of doors and windows. We estimate quantity for you.

Third floor.

Dinner Sets
Worth a Third More Than Today's Prices

Housekeepers who are saving money on Furniture these days will be interested in saving a little more while securing an excellent Dinner Set.

Here are seven items representing unusually fine values:

Fine porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in new shape, with pretty flower decorations and handles gilt, at $12, worth $16.

Austrian china Dinner Sets, in a variety of choice decorations; new shapes, at $16, worth $22.50.

Fine English porcelain Dinner Sets, in new border decorations and all pieces gilt, at $17, worth $22.50.

French china Dinner Sets, of 100 and 101 pieces; several handsome decorations, at $25, worth $35.

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; full flower decorations and handles gilt; at $30, worth $40.

Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; several patterns, all gold-stippled, at $40, worth $50.

Fouyat china Dinner Sets of 114 pieces; close flower border decoration and heavily gilt, at $60, worth $80.

Basement.

Thorough-Going Linens

Every housekeeper wants pure linens; but it's hard to discover the cotton nowadays, since the mercerizing process came to give a false lustre to cotton mixtures.

The one way to be safe is to depend on our experts.

No cotton-mixed "linens" ever get into WANAMAKER'S. No matter how little the price, every piece is pure flax.

Yet note how little the prices are:

Napkins

Grass-bleached Napkins, good sturdy quality, 18 in. square; our regular $1.50 kind, at $1.15 a dozen.

Bleached Irish Napkins, the medium size, 22½ in. square; our regular $1.90 kind, at $1.65 doz.

Silver-bleached dinner Napkins, 24 in. square; wash white quickly and wear longer than full-bleached; our regular $2.25 kind, at $1.75 doz.

Table Cloths

Splendid assortment of bleached Scotch Table Cloths, in the most popular sizes. 72x72 in., at $2.25; 72x90 in., at $2.75, 72x108 in., at $3.25.

Same make, in heavy double damask. 70x70 in., at $2.50; 70x90 in., at $3.25; 70x108 in., at $3.75.

Third floor.

Portieres
A Fine August Offering

You'll agree that styles of Portieres do not change materially from season to season, though we insist on our stocks being constantly new. Hence this offering which enables you to choose Portieres that are as handsome as the newcomers will be, and quite as proper in style, for a decisive saving in price.

It's well worth while to buy a few weeks ahead. First is a handsome lot of Portieres which we had carefully made in our own factory from our own fine tapestries, damasks and armures. These curtains have linings of the same class of goods, and are neatly finished with silk bindings to match. Now marked as follows:

$12.50, from $18.50; $14.75, from $22; $18.25, from $27.50; $19.75, from $26; $22, from $32.50; and $25.25, from $41.

TAPESTRY PORTIERES—In plain colors, mercerized; prettily designed; some with narrow tapestry borders applique on front edges and bottom, others with heavy valance fringe top and bottom. At $6 a pair, from $8.75 and $7.25.

ARMURE PORTIERES—A popular weave and very desirable; with narrow borders of tapestry applique, making a very pretty effect. At $6 a pair, from $8.25.

MOIRE PORTIERES—In plain colors, with corded edges. At $7.50 a pair, from $10.50.

Third floor.

Have an Electric Fan

We have secured a limited number of the *Comfort Oscillating Electric Fans*, which are used nowadays whenever comfort by up-to-date methods of artificial ventilation, is secured. These we offer today at the unusually low price of

Nine Dollars Complete

They have direct current, 110 volts; fan is 12 inch size; frame and blades are nickel-plated. Complete with 10 feet of cord, and plug, $9.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BRIGHTON BEACH TROTS

John Taylor Won $5,000 Stakes After a Hard Five-Heat Race.

The Great Blind Horse Rythmic Captured a Fast Class Purse in Straight Heats.

The opening programme of the New York Trotting Association's annual meeting at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday fairly bristled with attractions and novelties for the patrons of light-harness racing. the weather was pleasant and the track was fast, but the attendance fell far short of expectations. The sport was of a character fitting for the opening, and noted horses trotted and paced in fast time both in the regular events on the heat system and in the dash races, while as the chief special attraction of the day the wonderful little mare Lou Dillon, accepted as the new queen of the trotting turf, was sent at exhibition mile, accompanied by running horses to make pace for her. Though it was announced in advance that the idea of sending her to beat her own record of 2:02¾, and the world's record of 2:02¾, held by Cresceus, had been abandoned because the track did not just suit her, Lou Dillon nevertheless did eclipse some trotting figures for fractional distances, though her performances will not constitute official records. The first half mile of her mile, in :59¾, was done in 0:29, and the quarter in :29¾.

The best contest of the day from the standpoint of the horsemen was the race for the $5,000 Hiram Woodruff Stakes at mile heats, three in five, for which nine horses scored at the start of the first heat. The event was stretched out to a long struggle of five heats, and every heat made a horse race, with Jay McGregor and John Taylor fighting out at the finish of each mile. Jay McGregor won the first five heats, and John Taylor, who was after him and a close second each time, then wore down the Kentucky horse, and by taking the next three heats captured the winner's share of the big prize.

Another sensational struggle was produced in the race for 2:07 class, trotters, for which six horses started after half an hour of scoring had driven the starting judge to the point of distraction. Monte Carlo, the favorite, worked himself out before the first heat was started, and then became ugly and sulky, while the great blind trotter Rythmic, who only did what his driver called on him to do, was much the freshest horse when the word was given. Rythmic shot out and took the pole at the first turn and thereafter jogged in front to the end, winning easily, though Monte Carlo, who went away last and apparently out of the race, closed fast, and was a good second. In the second heat Rythmic again had speed enough to keep to the front, and though he made a break at the last turn, was steadied in time to win the heat and race handily.

Major C and Frank Wilson split the heats in the 2:15 class pace, Major C then winning easily in the third heat. In this race Alcrane came to the track too late to start, though the race was delayed for a time before the horse was ordered drawn. Alcrane's driver, A. Allen, was fined $50 for his delay. The dash races, which were won by Nonamie and Prince Alert, both aroused much interest and enthusiasm. The trial by the trotter John A. McKerron against time set for to-day has been postponed until later in the week as the horse developed a stone and was slightly lame. Summaries:

2:15 Class—Pacing; purse, $1,600; best two in three heats.

Walter R. Cox's Major C., b. g., by Coast-Hanson, (W. R. Cox)..... 2 1 1
Frank Wilson, b. g., by Gambriel, (A. McDonald)..... 1 2 2
Blown, b. g., by Garnet Wilkes, (H. Dyer)..... 3 5 3
Desert L., br. g., (Scott Hudson)..... Dis.
Time—2:06¾; 2:06; 2:05.

The Hiram Woodruff Stakes of $5,000; 2:20 class—Trotting, best three in five heats.

H. Wilson's John Taylor, gr. g., by Pilot-Belle Hanson, (W. R. Cox)..... 2 2 1 1
Scott Hudson's Jay McGregor, b. h., by Say Hazelet-Notre Dame, (F. Hudson)..... 1 1 2 2 2
Lady Pallas, b. m., (E. H. Estes)..... 5 3 1 ro.
Horace W. Wilson, ch. m., (C. Dyer)..... 3 4 5 ro.
Master Mike, b. s., (Howell)..... 4 6 7 ro.
Alcantara, Jr., ch. m., (F. Johnson)..... 6 7 4 ro.
Patrinka, b. m., (H. Miller)..... 7 8 6 ro.
Nickelette, b. m., (G. Fisher)..... 8 9 9 ro.
Sparo, b. g., (Walker)..... dis.
Time—2:08¾; 2:11; 2:10¾; 2:13; 2:12¾.

2:08 Class—Pacing; purse, $1,000; one mile and an eighth dash.

George C. Loomis's Nonamie, b. m., by General Boyle-Altitude, (C. Loomis)..... 1
Shady Kiss, blk. g., (F. Bogash)..... 2
Sacrilege, b. g., (E. Walker)..... 3
Sandina, b. m., (H. Davis)..... 4
Sage Hal, b. s., (E. F. Geers)..... 5
Capt. B., g. g., (J. Kunny)..... 6
Time—2:09¾; the mile in 2:10.

2:07 Class—Trotting; purse, $1,500; best two in three heats.

Scott Hudson's Rythmic, br. h., by Oakland Bacon-Dutchess, (S. Hudson)..... 1 1
Prince, blk. m., (E. Benyon)..... 2 2
Monte Carlo, b. g., (Z. Walker)..... 3 3
Prince of Orange, b. g., (W. Cox)..... 5 4
Lute J., r. m., (H. Tiler)..... 4 5
Dee T., b. g., (E. F. Geers)..... 6 6
Time—2:09; 2:09¾.

Special exhibition against time; one mile.

(Lady Dillon, br. m., by Sidney Dillon-Lou Milton, (M. F. Saunders.) Time—2:02¾.

2:00 Class—Pacing; purse, $1,000; one mile heats.

Mart Demarest's Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince-Till, (Mart Demarest)..... 1
Knox's Gelatine King, b. g., (J. Curry)..... 2
Harold H., br. g., (E. F. Geers)..... 3
Sun B., ch. g., (P. Jolly)..... 4
Time—2:03.

Entries for Brighton Harness Races.

2:15 Class, Trotting—Purse $1,000, two in three heats. J. Malcolm Forbes's b. g., Admiral Dewey; A. P. McDonald's b. m., Matron Wilkes, 1 1 1; E. Kosciuski's b. g., Billnice; Frank L. Turner's b. g., Bob Hal; Mart Demarest's b. m., Sonata; E. F. Geers's b. g., The Quester; Parkway Farm's b. m., Justine; William Bennedall, Jr.'s b. g., Willard H.; Dr. Herman Dickson's blk. g., Sonette; Walter R. Cox's blk. s., Midnight; Bob Davis's b. m., Miss Fearing and b. g., Prince Brewinden.

The Brighton, 2:10 Class, Pacing—Purse $10,000, in three in five heats. East View Stock Farm's blk. m., Trilby Direct; J. H. Phillips's br. g., Olivewood; E. F. Geers's blk. g., King Direct; J. Woodward's blk. s., Al Beck; H. Vien's ch. g., Ben Brazeau; A. W. Shubler's b. g., Rustic Pointer; A. P. McDonald's g. m., Arrowel; J. L. Mallett's b. g., Brown Hosie; Mart Demarest's b. g., Frank Yoakum; E. J. Merkel's b. g., Dr. Snow's br. m., Miss Rose Hill.

2:24 Class, Trotting—Purse $1,000, two in three heats. Dustin & Bell's blk. g., Yankee Boy; John E. Dickerson's ch. g., Alberto and ch. g., Claudio; W. H. Mackey's b. m., Rosemold Maid; Bell & McClintock's ch. g., Crown Prince and ch. m., Crown Princess; E. E. Boker's blk. m., Miss Jeannette; Scott Hudson's b. m., Hilyo; Rose Hill Stable's blk. m., Bessie; A. A. McDonald's br. g., Sunnyside; John Kelly's ch. m., Lillian B.; Fred Dietz's b. m., Miss Overton; Joseph F. McGuire's ch. m., Bessie Birchwood.

Hackney Stock Farm Purse, Pacing Division. J. L. Snedeker's b. g., Sweetheart; William Lewis's b. g., Cassius; John C. Collins's blk. g., Woodbridge; J. W. Hine's b. f., Tyscenia; A. A. Simmons's ch. c., Ashbourne; H. J. Lyon's b. c., Tamango; W. F. and J. O. McAllister's b. f., Mattie H. and b. f., by Allewood-Fern; L. McAllister's b. f., Bobbie D.; F. E. Nelson's br. f., Stella Cake; Wherry & Sear's b. c., Artie W.

SARATOGA RACES RUN IN MUD.

The Lady Rohesia Won the Kentucky Stakes Handily on a Heavy Track.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—A brisk shower about an hour before the races to-day changed a fast track into one about three seconds slow. The attendance never-theless was large, and the racing was interesting straight through the programme.

The Lady Rohesia, owned by Pierre Lorillard, won the Kentucky, the stakes event for two-year-old fillies, because the going was to her liking. Directly after the start Topes showed in front, with The Lady Rohesia and Divination close up. Divination at the first turning pole took the lead and maintained it well into the stretch, where The Lady Rohesia went on and won by two lengths from Divination, who was a length in front of Yo San, third. There were ten starters in the steeplechase handicap, in which J. R. Widener's Caller appeared to outclass his field, winning by fifteen lengths from Addisaumo, who was second by ten lengths, with Arian third.

By far the most exciting finish of the afternoon was in the first race, for mares three years old and upward, in which the first four finished heads apart, with Sweet Alice at 4 to 5 the winner. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward, selling allowances; seven furlongs.

The Pleasance Stable's Sweet Alice, ch. f., 3 years, by Flying Dutchman-Meandine, (J. Lyne)..... 1
Ethel, b. m., (Dennis)..... 2
The Columbia Stable's Glorious, ch. f., 4, by Hastings-Glory, (Mountain)..... 3
J. R. Hagan's Parisienne, br. f., 3, 94, (H. Callahan)..... 4
Time—1:28¾. Won ridden out by a head; a neck between second and third. Patrita, Bisgra, Elsie L., Trinity Bell, Mary Street, Mabel Richardson, and Ice Water also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for qualified hunters four years old and upward; over short steeplechase course, about two miles.

J. R. Widener's Caller, b. g., 4 years, by Tammany-Caledonia, 157 pounds, (C. Wilson.) 8 to 1 and 3 to 10, (coupled in the betting with Tan Candles as Widener's entry)..... 1
Mr. Chamblett's Addisaumo, ch. g., 5, 145, (W. Haider.) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
J. W. Cole's Arian, b. g., 4, 150, (Mars.) 7 to 2 and 3 to 5..... 3
Time—4:06 2-5. Won easily by fifteen lengths; ten lengths between second and third. Manilan, Solomon, Sallust, Silver Twist, Ten Candles, Big Game, and Draughtsman also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Kentucky Stakes, for fillies two years old, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

P. Lorillard's The Lady Rohesia, b. f., by Ingoldsby-The Governess, 104 pounds, (O'Neil.) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5..... 1
Frank Regan's Divination, ch. f., by Horoscope-White Rose, 104, (Redfern.) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2..... 2
The Pleasance Stable's Yo San, b. f., by St. Blaise-Alyea, 94, (Connell.) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 3
Time—1:07 2-5. Won handily by two lengths; two lengths between second and third. Naughty Lady, Solack, Inquisitive Girl, Scotch Plume, Topes, and Cyprienne also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile.

F. P. Keene's Injunction, ch. c., 3 years, by St. Leonards-Prohibition II., 114 pounds, (Gannon.) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5..... 1
J. R. Hagan's Sir Vocelma, b. c., 5, 100, (H. Callahan.) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
W. L. Oliver's Lord Badge, b. g., 4, 104, (Redfern.) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 3
Time—1:39 3-5. Won easily by four lengths; three lengths between second and third. Stamping Ground, Duke of Kendal, Elliott, Wyath, Hyland, and Reservation also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; six furlongs.

J. R. Madden's Monster, blk. g., by Finaditto-B. and S., 109 pounds, (Hicks.) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 1
The Omega Stable's Rob Roy, ch. g., 109, (Redfern.) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 2
H. M. Zeigler's Blackamoor, blk. c., 112, (Fuller.) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1..... 3
Time—1:14. Won easily by six lengths; a length and a half between second and third. Rockaway, Hulah, Brooklyn, Hylas, Dutiful, Raggerty, Antrad, Knight Errant, Briny, Flexion, Strike-a-Light, Fort Plain, and Standard also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1903, special weights, with allowances; one mile.

E. R. Thomas's Yardarm, ch. c., 3 years, by Hidden of Waverley-Tasulit, 110 pounds, (Odom.) 13 to 5 and even..... 1
J. A. Drake's High Chancellor, b. c., 3, 103, (O'Neil.) 7 to 1 and 3 to 2..... 2
E. R. Bradley's Bad News, br. g., 3, 100, (Fuller.) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5..... 3
Time—1:39 2-5. Won ridden out by a length and a half; a head between second and third. Harding, Eugenia Burch, Canajoharie, Gavieta, Counterpoise, Fleetful, Gold Money, and Lamerta also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; seven furlongs. Claude, 117 pounds; Flying Ship, and Mackey Dwyer, 115 each; Stamping Ground, 109; Monte Carlo and Castilian, 108 each; Payne, 105; Auriesville, 104; Ingold, Gold Shell, and St. Daniel, 100 each; Forward, 97; Courtmont, 95; Damon, 94, and Prince Ching and Orloff, 90 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $600; one mile. Lucent, 106 pounds; Gheen Light, Beverly, and The Regent, 103 each; Choate and Somerset, 101 each; True Blue, 99; Scoffer, 96; Semper Vivax, 94; Star and Garter Rosebud, 88 each, and Ankist and Albany Girl, 86 each.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Red Light, Adriutha, Charter, Silver Slipper, Missing Link, Testimony, War Times, Gamesome, Destiny, Paletta, For Luck, Good Chance, Minsola, Monochord and Wistaria, 119 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Merchants and Citizens' Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Hornfels, 124 pounds; Irish Lad, and Heno, 120 each; Africander, 118; Masterman, 114; Hunter Raine, 109; Caughnawaga, 106; Yardarm, 104, and Girdle, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Hazelwood, 125 pounds; Wotan, 117; Southampton, Jocund, Mosarh, Cascine, and Bobadil, 110 each; Precious Stone, Dinah Shad and Golden Drop, 107 each; Yellow Hammer, Abdell and Mercury, 105 each, and Lady Florence and Rob Roy, 102 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. Tribes Hill, 111 pounds; Kalif, 109; Mary Street, 106; Dark Planet, 105; Monkery, 103; Stonewall, Hoodwink, and Flara, 101 each; Partnership and Strother, 99 each, and Sweet Alice and Fassbook 89 each.

LYNE RODE FOUR WINNERS.

American Jockey Made a Remarkable Record at Wolverhampton (England) Track.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Lucien Lyne, the American jockey, gave the best sample of his jockeyship since his arrival in England at the meeting at Wolverhampton to-day, when he rode the first four winners of the day. None of the horses Lyne rode was a favorite.

Lucien Lyne went to England early in the present season, under a contract with J. R. and F. P. Keene, to ride the horses of the Keene stable, at a salary of $20,000 a year. In the first part of the season he was unfortunate and also met with several accidents, but at the beginning of the Summer racing his skill showed to advantage and he now is well up among the leading jockeys of the English turf. Lyne, who is fifteen years old, is a Kentucky boy, the son of Sanford Lyne. He rode in the United States for two seasons, and last Summer attracted general attention by the successes he earned on the horses of J. A. Drake's stable.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn Took Two from St. Louis—New York Nationals Won and Lost.

Greater New York was well supplied with major league baseball yesterday, as doubleheaders were played on the Polo Grounds and at Washington Park. The New York Nationals won the first game from Cincinnati on the Polo Grounds, but the visitors by heavy batting won the second game rather easily. Brooklyn won both games from the St. Louis players.

The New York Americans, who have not won a game since they went West last week, lost again to Detroit yesterday, and now are back in the second division.

Following are the scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 4.
Cincinnati, 9; New York, 5, (2d game.)
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 3.
B'klyn, 4; St. Louis, 3, (2d game.)
Boston, 5; Pittsburg, 4.

Detroit, 6; New York, 3.
Washington, 2; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Cleveland, 9; Boston, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York and Cincinnati Play Two Games and Both Teams Win One.

Two very lively baseball games were played at the Polo Grounds between the New York and Cincinnati teams yesterday afternoon, and nearly 13,000 persons were on hand to see the double-header. The local team, with Mathewson in the box, won the earlier contest by the score of 7 to 4, but the visitors, by hard and consecutive batting in the fifth inning of the second game, made six runs, which proved to be sufficient to win, as the home players tallied only five times during the entire contest. Taylor was batted hard in the fifth inning of the second game, and after four runs had been made off him Manager McGraw sent in Miller to relieve him, with two men out and the bases filled. The change was ill-timed, as Poole, the opposing pitcher, on his second turn at the bat singled to centre and brought in two more runs, which practically won for the visitors.

Splendid team work by the New York men in the third inning of the first contest netted three runs. These, with two made previously and two which were scored later on, gave the home team a total of seven, while the best the visitors could do was to tally twice in the third inning and again in the ninth. Bowerman made a very difficult catch of a foul fly close to the grand stand, after a long run, in the third inning of the earlier game, and in the latter half of this inning Bresnahan was put out of the game and off the field after giving a very careless and aimless exhibition during his time at bat. He was called out on strikes, one of which was put over the plate by Suthoff while Bresnahan was arguing with Umpire Emslie. Gilbert was painfully hurt in the first game, being hit on the pitching arm while at bat, and Dunn took his place in left field. Gilbert played two innings in the second game, and after making a neat catch and a clever assist, he fell in an attempt to get the ball on a throw from Babb and injured his arm again, so that he had to retire. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Browne, rf	1	1	3	0	0	Donlin, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Bresnahan, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Seymour, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Van Haltren, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Dolan, lf	0	2	0	0	0
McGann, 1b	1	2	8	0	0	Beckley, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Babb, ss	1	1	1	4	1	Steinfeldt, 1b	0	0	1	2	0
Lauder, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	Daly, 3b	1	0	0	0	0
Mertes, lf	1	1	0	0	0	Corcoran, ss	0	1	4	6	0
Gilbert, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	Katz, c	0	2	0	0	0
Dunn, 3b	0	0	1	0	1	Suthoff, p	0	0	0	7	1
O'Brien, c	0	2	7	0	0	*Miller, p	0	0	0	0	0
Mathison, p	0	0	0	0	0	*Kelly	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	10	27	8	2	Total	4	7	24	18	1

*Batted for Suthoff in ninth inning.

										R
New York	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	7
Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4

Left on bases—New York, 9; Cincinnati, 8. Two-base hits—Bowerman, Dolan. Home run—Seymour. Sacrifice hits—Van Haltren, Lauder, Mathewson. Stolen bases—Mertes, Gilbert, Babb. Double plays—Babb and McGann. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Suthoff, 6. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Suthoff, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 5; by Suthoff, 2. Passed ball—Bowerman. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Moran.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Donlin, rf	1	3	2	0	0	Browne, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Seymour, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Bresnahan, cf	0	1	2	1	0
Dolan, lf	2	1	3	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	1	9	1	1
Beckley, 1b	1	2	11	0	0	Mertes, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	2	1	1	4	0	Babb, ss	0	0	3	3	0
Daly, 2b	1	2	1	5	0	Lauder, 2b	2	3	1	2	1
Corcoran, ss	0	1	2	3	0	Gilbert, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Haberer, c	0	0	11	1	0	Dunn, 3b	0	2	4	4	0
Poole, p	1	2	0	1	0	Bowerman, c	2	2	4	3	0
						Taylor, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Miller, p	0	0	1	1	0
						*V. Haltren	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	18	27	13	0	Total	5	11	27	17	2

*Batted for Miller in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	1—8
New York	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0—5

First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; New York, 9. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Miller, 3; off Poole, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Miller, 3; by Poole, 2. Three-base hits—Bresnahan, Mertes and Bowerman. Two-base hits—Bowerman, Taylor, and Seymour. Sacrifice hit—Beckley. Stolen bases—Corcoran, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Poole, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours.

BROOKLYN WON BOTH GAMES.

At Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon the local baseball team won both games of the double header from the St. Louis players. Garvin, who scored a shut-out over the Pittsburg champions last week, held the visitors well in hand during the first game, allowing but three hits, all of which were made in the final inning. Currie was rather unlucky while in the box for the visitors, as the home team bunched their hits off his delivery. The second game, in which Reidy and Murphy were the opposing pitchers, lasted ten innings, but the visitors again were beaten by the close score of 4 to 3.

Sheckard, Brooklyn's left fielder, was the most prominent factor in the opening game, as when the bases were filled and two men out in the second inning, he drove the ball over the right field fence for a home run, scoring the other three runners ahead of him. In the final inning of the second game Sheckard was mainly responsible for the winning run in the tenth inning. With Strang out Sheckard sent the ball to the right field fence for three bases and scored on Doyle's long fly to Donovan in right field. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b	0	0	0	4	0	Strang, 3b	1	0	1	3	1
Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Sheckard, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Smoot, cf	0	0	4	0	0	Doyle, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Dunleavy, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Dobbs, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Burke, 2b	1	1	1	4	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	1	1	1
Brain, ss	0	0	1	5	0	McCreary, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Ryan, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	Jordan, 1b	1	1	2	0	0
O'Neil, c	1	1	3	1	0	Jacklitsch, c	0	0	3	4	0
Murphy, p	0	0	0	0	0	Reidy, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	10	29	18	0	Total	4	8	30	9	0

*Two out when winning run was scored.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0—3
Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Smoot, Jordan, O'Neil. Sacrifice hit—Sheckard. Stolen bases—Sheckard, (2.) Strang. First base on balls—Off Reidy, 1; off Murphy, 3. Sacrifice hits—Dunleavy, Murphy. Struck out—By Reidy, 3; by Murphy, 1. Wild pitches—Reidy, 1; Murphy, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst. Attendance, 2,600.

BOSTON, 8; PITTSBURG, 4.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 17.—Boston played an unusually clever game to-day, while Pittsburg played loosely. Carney was not obliged to exert himself, and Phillips was batted freely, receiving the weakest kind of support. Falkenberg, substituted in the fifth, made a better showing, but Pittsburg's errors continued. Score by innings:

										R	H	E
Boston	0	2	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	8	11	1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	9	3

Batteries—Carney and Moran; Falkenberg, Phillippe, and Phelps.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	62	35	.639	Brooklyn	49	50	.495
New York	61	39	.610	Boston	41	54	.432
Chicago	61	41	.598	Philadelphia	31	61	.337
Cincinnati	53	46	.535	St. Louis	26	70	.331

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—Kitson pitched a fine game for the local team against the New York Americans here to-day. It was not until the seventh inning that the visitors began scoring. Then they made a single tally and followed up with two more in the eighth. Howell, who was in the box for the New Yorks, was hit safely eleven times for a total of six runs. Smith of the local club having asked for his release, did not play, and this caused a change in the make-up of the infield. The change seemed to work well with Long at second and McAllister at short. Yeager was knocked out, being struck with a pitched ball in the second inning, and his place at third base was played by Courtney. The score:

DETROIT.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf	2	4	4	0	0	Conroy, 3b	1	1	0	4	0
Lush, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Crawford, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Elberfeld, ss	0	1	3	3	1
Carr, 1b	0	1	13	0	0	Williams, 1b	0	0	1	4	0
McAll'r, ss	0	0	1	7	0	Gansel, lb	0	1	11	1	0
Yeager, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	McFarl'd, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Courtney, 3b	1	2	0	1	0	Davis, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Long, 2b	1	1	3	5	1	Seville, c	0	1	4	2	0
McGuire, c	0	1	5	1	0	Howell, p	0	0	0	2	0
Kitson, p	2	1	0	0	0						
Total	6	11	27	17	2	Total	6	7	24	16	1

Detroit	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3

Earned runs—Detroit, 4; New York, 2. Two-base hit—Seville. Sacrifice hits—Lush, (2,) and McFarland. Stolen bases—Barrett, Long, McGuire, McFarland, (2,) and Gansel. First base on balls—Off Howell, 3; off Kitson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Howell, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; New York, 7. Struck out—By Kitson, 2; by Howell, 2. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Attendance—2,177. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

CLEVELAND, 9; BOSTON, 3.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17.—Cleveland made it eight straight to-day, defeating Boston easily. Dineen was knocked out of the box in the first inning. Catches by McCarthy and Flick were features. Score by innings:

										R	H	E.
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	9	11	0
Boston	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	3

Batteries—Joss and Bemis; Winter, Dineen, and J. Stahl.

WASHINGTON, 2; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Washington won to-day's game by bunching four of their six hits in the second and third innings. Chicago's only run resulted from a base on balls, a sacrifice, and a single. Attendance, 1,167. Score by innings:

										R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	1
Washington	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0

Batteries—Fisher, Owen, and Slattery; Orth and Kittredge.

PHILADELPHIA, 5; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Philadelphia defeated St. Louis to-day in a closely played game—5 to 2. The home team went to pieces in the first inning, and allowed Philadelphia a lead of three runs. After that the visitors were shut out, but St. Louis could not catch up. Attendance, 1,300. Score by innings:

										R	H	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	8	2
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	9	1

Batteries—Sievers and Stephen; Plank and Powers.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	63	30	.636	New York	47	47	.500
Philadelphia	57	44	.564	St. Louis	45	53	.464
Cleveland	56	45	.554	Chicago	45	53	.459
Detroit	49	47	.510	Washington	33	67	.329

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Detroit.
Boston in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Washington in Chicago.

Eastern League Games.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R	H	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	12	1
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	10	2

Batteries—Adkins and Robinson; McCann and McManus. Umpire—Mr. Kelley. Attendance, 2,700.

AT BUFFALO.

										R	H	E.
Buffalo	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	8	4

Batteries—Milligan, Shaw, and Lustey; Walker, Lupster, and Brennan. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

AT TORONTO.

										R	H	E.
Toronto	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	6	1
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2

Batteries—Briggs and Toft; McPartlin and Duggan.

AT NEWARK.

										R	H	E.
Newark	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	9	0
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2

Batteries—Moriarty and Shea; Fertsch and Steelman.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 6; Troy, 1.
At Syracuse—Binghamton, 2; Syracuse, 0.

New York Secures Pitcher Ames.

Word was received in this city from Syracuse last night to the effect that the Ilion Baseball Association of the New York State League had accepted the offer of $1,500 made by the New York National League Club for Pitcher Leon Ames.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP ENTRIES

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—The full strength of the tennis experts has turned out for the annual struggle for the National championship, which begins to-morrow on the historic Casino courts. That the Englishmen intend to carry off the titles and trophies in both the singles and doubles, if possible, is made evident by their entry of the entire trio that composed their international team, Harry L. Doherty, Reginald F. Doherty, and Harold S. Mahony.

The draw presents some interesting features, for there seems little chance of keeping one of the Britons from the finals. Then it will be Champion Larned's opportunity to again win the praise and appreciation of the tennis followers of this country, as he did last year when he defeated Reginald F. Doherty in the challenge match.

For the doubles, like the singles, there is hope, but it is hard to figure out a win for

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THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The unanimous rejection of the Panama Canal treaty by the Colombian Congress was certainly not expected by those persons in the United States who have opposed the choice of the Panama route and advocated the construction of a canal across Nicaragua. Whether some of the pretended friends of the Panama Canal had early information of the fate of the treaty is a matter almost wholly of conjecture. At any rate Colombia rejects the terms which appeared to us to be reasonable, and assuming her action to be final, it is now open to the President and it is the duty of the President to begin negotiations with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, with a view to securing the necessary concessions and control of territory for a canal from Greytown by the way of Lake Nicaragua to Brito on the Pacific Ocean.

The Spooner act, which became a law on June 28, 1902, declares that should the President be unable to obtain control of the necessary territory of the Republic of Colombia "within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms," then, "having first obtained for the United States perpetual control by treaty of the necessary territory from Costa Rica and Nicaragua upon terms which he may consider reasonable for the construction, perpetual maintenance, operation, and protection of a canal connecting the Caribbean Sea with the Pacific Ocean by what is commonly known as the Nicaragua route," the President "shall through the said Isthmian Canal Commission cause to be excavated and constructed a ship canal and waterway" between Greytown and Brito. Section 5 of the act appropriates $10,000,000 "toward the project herein contemplated by either route so selected," and the President is furthermore authorized to enter into contracts for the construction of the canal.

If there is still hope at Washington that Colombia may reconsider its action we do not know upon what that hope is based. Evidently recent dispatches from Bogota representing that the Government was favorable to the treaty, and that it was gaining ground among the members of the Congress, were altogether misleading. The unanimous rejection of a treaty indicates a degree of unacceptability which it seems to us offers small encouragement to those who by argument and persuasion hope to secure reconsideration and a different decision. What amendments of the treaty as negotiated would make it acceptable to Colombia is purely a matter of guesswork, but it may be assumed from this unanimous rejection of terms which we have declared to be reasonable that Colombia's terms would seem to us wholly unreasonable. It may be good policy to take some little time to ascertain the Colombian position. But any considerable delay would merely postpone the construction of the canal, since it must be clear to all sincere friends of the undertaking that an agreement upon terms is most unlikely. The contingency of what we might be able to do should some of the States of Colombia secede is one upon which, of course, we cannot base our canal policy.

By exercising at once the authority conferred upon him by the Spooner act to open negotiations with Costa Rica and Nicaragua the President will meet the views and wishes of a very great majority of the American people. The National preference has been clearly exhibited in favor of the Nicaragua route. It is much nearer to our coasts, it has many important advantages, and it involves no possibilities of litigation and international differences such as might arise out of the purchase of the property and rights of the Panama Company from a body of French stockholders, whose millions invested in that ill-starred undertaking have now dwindled to a petty component. The balance of engineering advantage in favor of the Panama route was sufficient to incline the judgment of the Walker Commission to recommend its adoption. While their recommendation, seconded and supported by the eloquent speech and beautiful maps of Senator HANNA, led Congress to waive its belief in the superiority of a Nicaragua canal, and was generally accepted by the people as conclusive, the change was merely one of deference to expert authority, not the fruit of full conviction. The American people are still in favor of a Nicaragua canal. They will hear with great pleasure the announcement of the President's determination to proceed with the preliminary measures for the construction of a canal along that route.

IS MANCHURIA RUSSIAN?

The attention of Count LAMSDORFF ought to be called without delay, and doubtless will be, to the reported remarks of Mr. GEORGE SCHLIPPENBACH, the Russian Consul at Chicago, in an interview held in Berlin, and reported by cable in last Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nothing could be more explicit than the utterances of this Consul on the Manchurian question. According to him, the appointment of a Russian Viceroy for "the Far East" amounts to "the formal incorporation of Manchuria in the Russian realm," and has the advantage for foreigners who have business in Manchuria that hereafter they will know with whom they have to deal.

We repeat that this is entirely explicit. Unfortunately the Russian Government has been equally explicit in a sense precisely opposite to that in which this Russian Consul abounds. Ever since the foreign agitation, begun by our own State Department, against the partition of China was begun, Russia has been declaring that her occupation of Manchuria was temporary and provisional. She has gone so far as definitely to fix the dates of her withdrawal from the various parts of the Chinese province and of their restoration to Chinese government and control. And finally there was the formal announcement, on the 16th of last month, that China had agreed to open two new ports in Manchuria to foreign trade, and that Russia made no objection to the opening.

Russia has been frequently reproached with her international perfidy. But if the utterances of this Russian Consul are permitted to pass without an official disclaimer and rebuke from the Russian Foreign Office Russia will have beaten her own record. No more cynical avowal of bad faith could be imagined than that of Mr. SCHLIPPENBACH, except, indeed, an adoption of it by his Government. And this is a case in which not to disown is to adopt. Nothing short of a prompt and indignant disclaimer and rebuke will meet the exigencies of such a situation or fulfill the obligations to itself as well as to other nations of a self-respecting Government.

TROUBLE "BY REQUEST."

A young man very zealously striving to justify his election to Congress during his first term might be misled by a plausible legislative attorney into introducing, "by request," such an impracticable and uncalled for measure as that proposing to pension all ex-slaves, which Senator HANNA introduced to the Senate during its last session. By the mere act of offering it, even with the apologetic words "by request" added, he secured for the intolerable scheme—for it was nothing but part of a confidence game to be played at the expense of the wretched creatures who would never live to see the pension proposition a law—all the outward forms of regularity that could be given to a bill worthy to be passed.

Having secured for this bill the right to be printed to the "regular number" for each house of Congress, he put practically that number into the hands of the solicitors—voluntary, and irresponsible, of course—of funds represented to be necessary to induce Congress to pass it. The first result was to fill the minds of many deluded ex-slaves with the notion that they would soon be on a pension list, and that the period of waiting would be shortened by liberal and prompt contributions to the promotion fund. Armed with a copy of the bill and some audacity, collectors for Senator HANNA'S "by request" pension bill have been scouring the South and obtaining from ignorant victims sums as high as $50 to promote the passage of a bill that Senator HANNA knew could not and ought not to be passed, and which he practically repudiated when he allowed the words "by request" to be printed under its title.

If this bill had been introduced by a member of the Senate of no character or of bad character it would have been less harmful. We cannot avoid the opinion that if Mr. HANNA had refused to give it his tacit approval, as a plain duty to himself and a favor to the negroes who have since become victimized by the use of it, he would be thinking better of himself. It was a belated and humiliating method of undertaking to repudiate his foolish act to direct his private secretary to advise some Florida negroes, who had been robbed to the amount of $6,000 by one gracious scamp of a negro "agent," that Mr. HANNA had long ago withdrawn the bill, because he had found that it could not even obtain the favor of an unfavorable report. Does it not look to Mr. HANNA as if he could have done a real service to the black people by refusing to introduce this wicked measure, by which unknown numbers of black people have been robbed?

THE LAW'S DELAY.

We printed on Sunday, and yesterday commented upon, the interesting address on "The Mob Spirit" delivered at Chautauqua by Judge WOODWARD of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. What seemed to us the disputable part of this address was that in which the learned Justice rejected and disclaimed for the courts any responsibility for the popular impatience with "due process of law" which is often alleged as an explanation, if not as excuse, for the conduct of mobs, which in cases of crimes especially adapted to provoke popular rage take the law into their own hands.

And now comes Judge BREWER of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the article which we yesterday reprinted from Leslie's Weekly, and says, it seems to us, very much what the newspaper press has been saying about the law's delay and the incentives it furnishes to the mob spirit, and what Judge WOODWARD rebuked the newspaper press for saying. When doctors disagree, and equally where jurists, the plain man is proverbially entitled to his own opinion.

Judge BREWER is gratifyingly explicit both as to the diagnosis and as to the remedy. "What can be done," he inquires, "to stay this epidemic of lynching?" And he answers his own inquiry by saying: "One thing is the establishment of a greater confidence in the summary and certain punishment of the criminal. Men are afraid of the law's delays and the uncertainty of its results. Not that they doubt the integrity of the Judges, but they know that the law abounds with technical rules, and that appellate courts will often reverse a judgment of conviction for a disregard of such rules, notwithstanding a full belief in the guilt of the accused." No responsible journal has gone further than this Judge of our highest tribunal.

Judge BREWER'S remedy for the law's delay in criminal cases is that which, as he reminds us, he some years since propounded to the American Bar Association. It was sufficiently drastic, too drastic to meet the views of the body before which it was delivered. It was nothing less than "doing away with appeals in criminal cases." Doubtless that was calculated to shock an assemblage representing the most conservative of professions. But really, as Judge BREWER goes on to point out, it is the current American system of multiplied appeals that is the innovation. The single review of a criminal case allowed in the English courts on the certificate of the trial Judge seems to be amply sufficient for the protection of the accused. It might, indeed, be allowed without reference to the trial Judge. And this would preclude the doing of injustice in such cases as that of Judge FITZ JAMES STEPHEN, who undoubtedly presided at the trial of criminal cases after he was of unsound mind.

We happen to know that the opinion of Judge BREWER is that of other Federal Judges. And perhaps it may be not without significance either that Judge BREWER'S suggestion should have failed to commend itself to the Bar Association, composed in the main of practicing lawyers, or that, upon the question of the law's delay, a Federal Judge and a Judge of the State of New York should find themselves on opposite grounds. As we have before pointed out, while a legal maxim assures us that it is to the advantage of the Commonwealth that there should be an end of litigation, nobody has ever maintained that it would be to the advantage of lawyers. A State Judge, at least in this State, not only has been a practicing lawyer, but he looks forward at least as an alternative to becoming a practicing lawyer again, and his interests and sympathies are those of the profession the practice of which he may only have suspended. In the Federal courts, as in the English courts, the Judge finally severs his connection with the bar when he takes his seat upon the bench. We believe that a change in the judicial system of the State of New York under which Judges should hold their places during good behavior would be of enormous benefit in diminishing the law's delay, as well as in other matters not less important.

GERMAN IRON IN BRITISH MARKETS.

An analysis of British trade returns shows that the German mill men are "playing the mischief" with the trade of the British mills in their own markets. The imports from Germany into Great Britain in 1902 included 23,148 tons of iron and steel bars and billets. This is not a very formidable total, but Sir THOMAS WHITTAKER, M. P., has been pushing the inquiry further and finds that practically the whole of the iron and steel shipments from the Dutch ports came from Germany. Adding these indirect shipments to those which came direct from Germany, the total of German iron and steel bars reaching England in 1902 was 202,758 tons. It has also been learned that a large part of the iron and steel exports from Belgium to England are of German manufacture, and these swell to importations by some 200,937 tons more. The grand total of the imports of iron and steel from the Continent in 1903 was 719,061 tons, of which by far the greater part came from Germany.

The reason for this is very easily found. Great Britain can no longer compete with other countries in iron and steel production. It lacks the natural advantages and depends too completely upon obsolete facilities of manufacture. Whether it is deplorable or not depends, perhaps, a good deal upon the point of view. From that of the British ironmaster it undoubtedly is very deplorable. We doubt, however, if this feeling is shared by the British consumer to an extent insuring his approval of the demand for the safeguarding of Great Britain's iron and steel interests by the imposition of protective duties.

STATISTICAL LIGHT ON THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

Some figures touching the birth rate and the death rate as found by the Twelfth Census possess a melancholy interest for those who have indulged in the hope of a great future for the negro in this country, the deduction being suggested rather than justified by the figures and the comparisons they invite, that the destiny of the black race in this country is gradual but certain extinction.

In fifty cities of the country, in all sections, the death rate among negroes was found to be greater than the birth rate. Some parts of the country are not so perfect in the matter of registration as New England, and where there is regard for records of marriages and deaths there is sometimes carelessness about securing exact registration of births. In cities where it was desirable to verify the reports of births, the figures reported were compared with those showing the number of children of one year or less.

In Boston, during the census year, there were 13,001 births and 11,227 deaths of white persons, the excess of births being 2,714. Among the negroes the births numbered 240 and the deaths 327—a death excess of 87. In Greater New York the births of whites numbered 96,164 and the deaths 79,229, an excess of births of 15,935. The births of negroes were 1,430 and the deaths 1,970, the deaths exceeding the births 540. In Buffalo, Chicago, and St. Louis a similar comparison of birth and death rates was made, with like results. New Orleans, which might be expected to make a showing more favorable to the negro, shows an excess of births over deaths among the whites, the report for the negroes being births, 1,735; deaths, 3,310, or a death excess of 1,575.

According to these figures the negro population is not increasing in the cities through the birth rate. How is it in the country at large? The census gives an answer by making some comparisons. The white increase for the country, including the cities, between 1880 and 1890 was, for whites, 24.9 per cent. and for blacks 13.5 per cent. The white increase between 1890 and 1900 was 20.7 per cent.; the increase of blacks, 18 per cent. But these figures are accompanied by explanations that make the reported increase of 13.5 per cent. in the Eleventh Census too small and the gain reported in the following census of 18 per cent. consequently too large, the basis of comparison being unreliable.

It is evident that one of the lessons that must be learned by the black race is how to keep itself on earth. Its extinction, even should all quit the country and move to the cities that seem to be so fatal to the race, is not imminent enough to justify extended fright. It is not an epidemic but a theory that confronts them.

A HOPELESS DEGENERATE.

The conviction of the average citizen concerning the muskmelon is that it is a hopeless degenerate among the cucurbitaceæ. The difference between the muskmelon as we remember it and as we find it is too great to admit of comparison. It is measurable only by the standards of contrast. The householder who depends upon the assurances of his greengrocer that he will pick out good melons, if the choice is left to him, finds his confidence betrayed. What he gets is a ghastly parody of the succulent and palatable muskmelon of old. When he goes to the market himself and essays to pick out his fruit by the familiar signs and tokens which were once the bases of inerrant judgment, he fares no better. One cannot pick out good melons from a collection which includes none. Experience teaches that some are worse than others, but in dealing with assemblages of fruit of which none is good, the most one can expect is to select those least bad.

What has become of the muskmelon of old—the large, oblate spheroid, colored between olive green and ochre, deep creased, and covered with its intricate tracery of coarse netting? From such one who knew a good melon when he saw it could pick out the best with unfailing accuracy. On the table a fine specimen of this variety of fruit was enough for a small family, and a single segment coinciding with one of the natural divisions of the rind was a more ample portion than half, or even both halves, of one of the shrunken parodies now offered us. If the old-fashioned melons still come to market they must be carefully guarded from the public notice. One never sees them any more, and the most diligent search fails to show that they are still raised anywhere. The high-priced restaurants do not get them, the exclusive hotels know them not, and one never sees them on the most luxurious private tables. They have joined the mastodon, the great auk, and the dodo in extinction. But there is nothing mythical about them. One does not have to be very old to remember muskmelons which in size bore about the same relation to those now sold as the earth bears to the moon; which when ripe were luscious and satisfying, and of which one segment was usually sufficient and two a feast. They were very tangible facts as lately as fifteen years ago, and that they have passed away is sincerely to be deplored. Their shrunken, undeveloped, tasteless, indigestible, impossible successors are caricatures of the muskmelons of our boyish recollection.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The young man on the Campania who by means of wireless telegraphy lately borrowed £10 from his mother, hundreds of miles distant on board the Lucania, added one more terror to civilization. It is not the size of the transaction that appals. Considering the extent of the reach of that hand across the sea, the filial touch might have been many times harder and firmer without causing comment. But the fact that the hand was able to reach out at all—that is what gives us pause. Time was when the weary Wall Street man was able to shut himself off on shipboard with nothing to excite him beyond a pool on the day's run or an all-night game of poker. That time is passing or past. The smoking room of the near future will have on one wall quotations from Wall Street, and on the other quotations from the Stock Exchanges of London and Paris. The steward who now brings the soothing swei bier will then be placing wagers of thousands of dollars. Time was when the husband whose wife had contributed what seemed to him a sufficient amount to organized charities could lend her away from temptation by the comparatively inexpensive expedient of a cruise on his steam yacht. But in the immediate future the appealing voice of curate and minister will be heard in the remotest stretch of the Mediterranean. If this sort of thing keeps on that era which in awe we used to call the nineteenth century will be as an old tale of Arcady.

—One must confess to a certain amount of joyous edification in reading the glad tale of the young man of letters in Philadelphia who kindled the green flame of jealousy in the proud heart of his opulent relative by displaying the record of his achievements in the pages of "Who's Who in America." The young man's account of the mortification which his sister-in-law betrayed at the absence from the scroll of her husband (who was able to buy and sell the man of the pen many times over) may be exaggerated; yet the incident is of value as showing that there is a door to which wealth finds no key. In the metropolis, however, jubilation is somewhat abated by recalling a parallel instance, which is perhaps not so parallel as it might be. A young man, who also happened to be one of the nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand Whos, displayed his glories before the eyes of The Only Girl. She read with a cool and critical eye, and then asked him if there wasn't another book called "Who's It, in Wall Street"—or Was It Bradstreet?

—As far as Wall Street is removed from lawn tennis, as far as The Times of London is removed from Mr. H. L. Dowzary, so far are two recent criticisms of American traits removed from each other; yet in effect the two are identical. Apropos of recent failures in Wall Street, The Times, while admitting the wonders sometimes achieved here in finance, comments: "It is one of the weak points of the American mind that people have never learned that the rules of fair conduct in business cannot be disregarded with impunity." Apropos of the American tennis players he has met (and vanquished), Mr. Dowzary, while admitting that they reach heights of brilliancy beyond his countrymen, says that they fail "because they do not pay attention to the rudimentary principles of the game." There is more than a coincidence here. Frequently as we startle the world and dazzle ourselves with our achievements, the solid Briton has a way of pegging along so as to keep up pretty well with the procession.

MR. WISE AND RICHMOND HORSE SHOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a "special dispatch" published in your Sunday issue reporting that I have notified the Horse Show managers in Richmond that, owing to social ostracism, I will not need the box which my family has occupied at previous shows down there.

The transmitter of this dispatch is either a dupe, advance agent of the Horse Show, or a simple romancer. I never had a box at the Richmond Horse Show; didn't know there was a Horse Show in Richmond until I was accidently there last year, when it was going on, and did not know there was to be another. I attended last year's show for about an hour, and never witnessed a prettier show or met more of my lovely friends. I was then in many boxes, and if my reception was frigid I trust I shall never have a warm one—I couldn't stand it. If there is to be another Horse Show this year I am sure it will be a fine one, and while I cannot afford a box, I shall certainly take a walk-around-ticket if I am in the city, and shall visit many boxes of old friends, who will be glad to see me, and who probably never have indorsed and probably never will indorse my political views.

A publication like yours forces me, in justice to the Richmond people, to add in conclusion that I believe have more warm personal friends, who are political opponents in the City of Richmond, than any man in Virginia of any politics, and that I thank God for them and that publications like yours do not affect our mutual attachment for each other. They certainly do not affect me injuriously. I hope they may not prejudice any one against the community by the false impression they create. If my politics and residence were based on my personal friendships, affections, and social affiliations I would be a Democrat, residing in Richmond, Va. Sometimes I wish I could think as they do. The pretence that our differences have diminished our mutual personal regard is utterly fictitious, and I can only account for it by assuming that it was a Horse Show advertisement. Viewing it from that aspect I hope it will prove profitable.

JOHN S. WISE.

New York, Aug. 17, 1903.

Broadway Subway Loop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying to see the entire press of the city, with but one exception, (and that easily accounted for,) in opposition to the subway loop through Broadway from Fourteenth to Forty-second Street.

Why waste any more money to parallel the main line only a few feet distant? If quite a sum has been expended to deviate the line from this natural route in order to tap a railroad station, why not spend another large sum to tap another railroad station equally as important—perhaps more so?

It is very creditable to advocate the Seventh Avenue route. But why turn off at Fourteenth Street? Why not continue all the way to Greenwich Avenue and through Eighth and Ninth Streets to the main line at Astor Place? This would be of vast benefit to a great number.

WEST SIDE.

New York, Aug. 15, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Knowing.

A woman knows more about dress than a man knows about everything else combined.—Philadelphia Record.

A Gentle Reminder.

Clerk—Here's an order from Smiths for two quarts of berries, but it doesn't say what kind.

Grocer—Send them billberries. They owe us over a hundred dollars.—Detroit Free Press.

One of Them.

"I am sorry to hear your unfortunate nephew has been closed out by the Sheriff," said the friend of the family. "Have you any idea what his liabilities are?"

"Yes; I've an idea he's liable to call on me for help about the first thing he does," responded Uncle Silas.—Chicago Tribune.

Inconsiderate Fellow.

"He said he'd die if I didn't marry him."

"And still you refused?"

"Yes. I wished to find out before promising whether he really loved me as much as that or not. Oh, Harriet, I'm p—p—perfectly miserable! He seems to be wretchedly healthy, and I d—do love him so much!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Favorably Struck.

"Papa, have—have you seen Harold since you told him he was too poor to think of—of marrying me?"

"Yes; I ran across him at the club last evening. We got into conversation, and he struck me—er—"

"Struck you! Oh, papa!"

"Struck me as quite an agreeable young man. I understand his uncle has left him two hundred thousand."—Kansas City Journal.

WHEN THINGS GO WRONG.

From The Chicago Daily News.

When things go right it isn't hard
To keep a pleasant, cheerful face,
For other folk to have regard
And grant requests with smiling grace.
Sometimes fate knocks a man around
And scourges him with double thong—
It's not so easy, I have found,
When things go wrong.

When things go right we can agree
With any one on anything.
There's good in all that we can see
And joyous are the songs we sing.
But leaden grow the dancing feet,
We have to sing another song
And trouble sours our little sweet
When things go wrong.

When things go right we can be good
And all the Christian virtues show—
Do unto others as we would
Be done by—seeds of kindness sow.
But all my praise I will reserve
For him who, battered hard and long,
Still keeps his temper and his nerve
When things go wrong.

FRAUDS AGAINST INDIANS

Investigation of Interior Department Scandal Promised.

DELAY CHARGED TO MR. KNOX

Secretary Hitchcock's Representative Makes an Interesting Statement—Agent Brosius, Who Uncovered Corruption, Not in Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The scope of the investigation which it has been decided to make into alleged frauds committed by United States officials in connection with allotments in the Indian Territory is now under consideration by Secretary Hitchcock. The Secretary is absent from Washington, and the definite arrangements for the inquiry will not be made known until his return. At the Indian Bureau nothing is known as to how the inquiry will be instituted or by what officials it will be conducted. It is positively stated, however, that there will be an investigation. Indian Commissioner Jones is absent from the city, but it is said that he has had a long conference with Mr. Brosius, the agent of the Indian Rights Association, who made the charges, and that he will insist on a thorough investigation. Mr. Brosius left here Saturday for Indian Territory to prosecute further investigations on his own account.

Mr. Scott Smith, private secretary to Secretary Hitchcock, said to-day that the Brosius charges were an old story in the Secretary's office, and that there was nothing in them that had not been known to Mr. Hitchcock for many months past. Mr. Smith said that Mr. Brosius some months ago had told the Secretary that Tams Bixby, the President of the Dawes Commission, and other high officials in the Indian Territory were interested in land companies which bought Indian lands, and that members of the companies fraudulently obtained the lands at prices far below their real value. Mr. Smith said the department had received similar complaints for months and knew of the specific instances of alleged fraud cited by Mr. Brosius. No public statements were made, but the Indian officials and the Interior Department went to work to find out the facts, and had been working industriously on the charges ever since.

Mr. Smith also made the further surprising statement that from time to time as the disclosures were made known to Secretary Hitchcock the facts in each case were turned over to the Department of Justice and the criminal prosecution of the accused persons recommended. Thus far no suits have been brought, and the facts in the particular cases have been kept from the public. This seems to be accounted for by the fact that certain officials of the Department of Justice are implicated in the charges, and, indeed, are at one and the same time the persons to prosecute and to be prosecuted. Secretary Smith stated that the Interior Department was making all reasonable progress with the matter.

There is grave doubt of the precise accuracy of this view of the matter. Mr. Brosius, who is a most conscientious and faithful representative of the philanthropical society which employs him, is not perhaps grata with Secretary Hitchcock or with some of the officials of the Indian Bureau. He has too often discovered crookedness in Indian affairs and done his best to protect the Indians and prevent their being robbed by Government officials. Secretary Hitchcock has not tried to conceal his dislike of Brosius and to ridicule to the public and to the President his statement in regard to what has been going on. The investigation that has been made by the Indian Rights Association has been largely a one-man affair and it has been conducted with many obstacles and difficulties to overcome. If the Interior Department has been making any investigation it has done it with marvelous secrecy and has succeeded beyond the usual success of the great Government department in keeping the facts from the public.

It is being asserted by some that Secretary Hitchcock has only awakened to the necessity of doing something by the fact that the truth as to the frauds in the Indian Territory has been taken directly to the President by outsiders, and the President has called the Secretary's attention to the force of the charges and the imperative duty of sifting them to the end. A year ago the President employed Dr. George Bird Grinnell to make investigations in Indian matters independently and report directly to him. Dr. Grinnell spent several months in Indian Territory investigating the frauds which have just come to light and others as bad, but he seems not to have been able to get at the real state of affairs there.

There is a good deal of apprehension in the Indian Office and in the Interior Department that the stir that has been caused over the Indian Territory land frauds will lead to a general investigation, in which case much that has been hinted at from time to time for years would have to be brought to the light of day.

If Indian Commissioner Jones can have his way there will be an investigation that will cut to the bone and rid the Indian service of a number of evils that have infected it for years.

RAILROADS FOR LUZON.

Negotiations for the Construction of a 600-Mile System.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary Root has been in correspondence with Gov. Taft regarding the construction of a system of some 600 miles of railroads in the Philippine Islands. It is proposed to build a line from Manila north through Luzon to the harbor at the most northern end of the island. Another projected line is a branch from this over the mountains to the eastern coast. A third proposed line is from Manila south to Batangas. It also has been suggested that a line be constructed along the west coast of Luzon from Dagupan, the present terminus of the Manila and Dagupan Road, to the north end of the island.

The propositions which have been considered by the Secretary of War and the Governor of the Philippines contemplate aid by the Philippine Government in the construction of the proposed roads. It is believed that a guarantee of the interest on the amount of the cost of the roads, in case the roads prove unable to pay such interest out of the earnings, will be sufficient to induce capital to invest in the different enterprises. The Philippine Government could not make grants of lands to aid in the construction of the roads, but it could grant rights of way.

It has been determined that the Philippine Government has the authority to guarantee the interest on the railroad bonds, the payment of interest if made to constitute a lien on the railroad property.

The Secretary of War believes that the construction of these roads would be of immense benefit and would settle for all time the question of possible insurrections in the island of Luzon. As an aid to policing the island the roads, it is believed, would be worth a regiment of soldiers, while the cost of a regiment would be nearly double the amount of interest the Government would pay on the cost of the railroad construction. The Secretary says that the building of railways in Cuba has eliminated the prospects of disturbances in that portion of the island where constructed. He thinks a similar result would follow the construction of railroads in the Philippines.

Engineers have been making surveys in the islands, and railroad men have been in consultation with the Secretary on the project, which has reached such a stage that it is believed early action will be taken looking to the building of railroads on an extensive scale.

Some of the projects for railroads include construction of short lines in Mindanao, but these are not considered of such importance as those of Luzon.

In connection with the proposed system of railroads Secretary Root and Gov. Taft have been considering the claim of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad against the United States. The road has made a claim for damage by insurgents before and since the American occupation, and under the Paris peace treaty Secretary Root has refused to approve the plan of settlement because there is a clause in the charter of the road which says that it shall become the property of the Government at the end of fifty years, and one of the articles of agreement in the settlement which was urged on by the railroad company was that the Government should relinquish all claim under the fifty-year provision.

MANCHURIAN OPEN PORTS.

Prince Ching Promises to Grant Amoy's Request.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Minister Conger, at Peking, has secured a written promise from Prince Ching to sign, on Oct. 8, a treaty with the United States which will include a guarantee that Mukden and Tatung-Kao shall be open ports.

PEKING, Aug. 17.—The arrangement made by Minister Conger for the signing of a treaty between China and the United States providing for the opening of Mukden and Tatung-Kao on the date of Russia's promised final evacuation of Manchuria ends the stubborn resistance by the Chinese to the American plan, which for some time promised to be successful.

Prince Ching made one defense after another, until all were exhausted. He first argued Russian opposition to the opening of the ports. He then said that he was not informed that Russia had consented to the opening. Finally he refused on the ground that China was unable to open ports which were held by another power.

When the present settlement was proposed, with the explanation that China must presume that Russia intended to fulfill her evacuation agreement, Prince Ching reluctantly gave in.

Tatung-Kao is a small port which does not promise much business to attract foreigners in the near future. Its opening is mainly important as a victory for the open door principle.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—In an editorial article to-day The Times says that Prince Ching's promise to open Mukden and Tatung-Kao to foreign trade brings a little nearer the vindication of the principles which Ambassador Choate laid down in his note to Lord Salisbury of September, 1900, to which Russia gave her adherence Dec. 30 of the same year. The ports will undoubtedly be opened in the end, whatever delays may be interposed.

The Times adds that America has once more reasserted in practical form the principle of the open door in all matters in Manchuria as well as the other provinces of China, and she deserves the gratitude and support of all other nations which have commercial interests in that empire to defend.

RUSSIA'S LATEST MOVE.

Appointment of a Far Eastern Viceroy Regarded in Peking as a Victory for the "War Party."

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says that the Admiral Alexieff's appointment as Viceroy in the Far East is hailed with satisfaction as marking the beginning of a new era of prosperity in the territories concerned.

The authority given to Admiral Alexieff to maintain order in the Chinese eastern railway regions is considered to be among the most important of his functions, since it is left to him to take whatever measures he may deem fit in order to avert occurrences similar to those which in 1900 called for the campaign against China.

By The Associated Press.

PEKING, Aug. 17.—The promotion of Vice Admiral Alexieff to the Viceroyship of the Amur territory and Kwang-Tung Province is regarded here as a success for the party headed by Prince Ito, the leader of the faction which advocates the holding at any cost of all that Russia has gained in the Far East and making heavy expenditures at Port Arthur.

At the present conference of high Japanese officials at Fort Arthur there was much talk of investing Admiral Alexieff with the title of "Governor of Manchuria," but the conservative officials were opposed to this step as being likely to inflame public feeling in Japan.

Reformers at Tien-Tsin Alarmed.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Standard's correspondent at Tien-Tsin reports that the educated Chinese in that city are imploring the foreign Consuls to afford them protection, on account of the approaching visit of the Chinese official who arrested the Peking reform journalist Shen-Chien, who was afterward beaten and then strangled to death. The Chinese official is thought to be on his way to Tien-Tsin to seek victims among the reformers there.

THE POPE GIVES $20,000.

Donation to the Poor of Rome—His Holiness Appears Quite Well Again.

ROME, Aug. 17.—The Pope has given 100,000 lire ($20,000) for distribution among the poor of Rome.

His Holiness seems to have quite recovered his health, as he is giving more audiences than before he suffered from his recent fainting fit, although the heat is still suffocating.

This morning, among others, the Pope received Prince Chigi, Marshal of the Conclave, and questioned him regarding the discharge of his duties as Marshal. The Prince said it would be better for him to be inside the conclave precincts, instead of outside, as there were many efforts to establish communication with those inside and they could be more effectually checked if the Marshal was inside.

The Pontiff afterward received Prince Orsini, Assistant at the Papal Throne. The Pope greeted him by saying he would be glad if the Prince would retain his office, which he resigned before the death of Leo XIII., and expressed the hope that he would not again resign it. In reply Prince Orsini gave the Pope to understand that his resignation had nothing to do with the duties of his office, but was tendered on account of his dissatisfaction with the conduct of certain matters under the late Pope.

Cardinal Gibbons Goes to France.

GENOA, Aug. 17.—Cardinal Gibbons left here this afternoon for Chambéry, France, forty-five miles from Geneva, Switzerland.

VESUVIUS STILL ACTIVE.

Neapolitans Believe St. Gennaro Will Stop the Flow of Lava if It Advances Too Near Their City.

NAPLES, Aug. 17.—Vesuvius continues active, and the eruption has now lasted two weeks. On nights when there is no moonlight the spectacle is magnificent, the crater belching flames and smoke to a height of nearly 4,000 feet.

In spite of the legend that Naples will be destroyed by Vesuvius, the Neapolitans firmly believe that their patron saint San Gennaro will stop the flow of lava with a gesture should it advance too near Naples.

One stream of lava, after flowing 2,000 feet in the direction of Ottajano, has stopped, while the other stream is still moving, and has reached a point 2,500 feet toward Pompeii.

AMERICAN TROOPS BETRAYED.

Sultan of the Lanao Moros Guilty of an Act of Treachery—Redress Demanded.

MANILA, Aug. 17.—Major Robert L. Bullard has demanded redress from Sultan Dossen, the tribal leader of the Lanao Moros.

Although professing a warm friendship for Americans, the Sultan recently surrounded with a strong force of warriors a small detachment of United States troops paying him a friendly visit and offered battle, his men insultingly hoisting an American flag.

So far the only reply of the Sultan to Major Bullard's demands has been fortifications

BASHI-BAZOUKS' VICTIMS

River Near Monastir Said to Be Full of Bodies.

Massacre of Women and Children Reported—A Number of Christian Villages Destroyed.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—According to a dispatch received by the Frankfurter Zeitung, the river near Monastir is full of the mutilated bodies of women and children who have been massacred by Bashi-Bazouks.

SOFIA, Aug. 17.—A dispatch received here from Uskub says that 600 Bashi-Bazouks, under the command of Albanian chiefs who are notoriously cruel, have pillaged and destroyed a number of Christian villages in the districts of Debre and Okrida.

The Turkish authorities, it is added, connived at the outrages and furnished the Bashi-Bazouks with old uniforms, in order that they might appear to be regular soldiers.

ALARM OVER BULGARIA'S NOTE.

War Between the Principality and Turkey Feared—More Turkish Reserves Called Out.

ROME, Aug. 17.—The memorandum of the Bulgarian Government to the powers regarding the situation in Macedonia has produced a great effect here.

The general impression is that the Bulgarian Government is no longer able to hold back popular feeling, which, unless it is repressed in time, will lead to a war with Turkey.

The fate of Bulgaria in that event would, it is thought, probably be the same as that of Greece in the last war with Turkey.

The Italian Government is exchanging views on the subject with Vienna and London.

SOFIA, Aug. 17.—The foreign diplomats here are anxiously watching the effect of the memorandum which the Bulgarian Government has presented to the powers on the subject of the condition of affairs in Macedonia. They fear it may excite popular opinion in Bulgaria and point out that such emphatic outspoken criticism is usually reserved for manifestoes issued on the eve of war, although it is regarded as being quite improbable that the memorandum is a prelude in the present case to anything more serious than increased tension.

Most of the diplomatic representatives here visited the Foreign Office this morning and received assurances from the Foreign Minister that Bulgaria had not the slightest desire to antagonize Turkey or any other power, but merely wished to show unmistakably where the responsibility for the Macedonian revolution belonged.

Orders have been issued for the mobilization to-morrow of two divisions of reserves. It is rumored that they will be employed in strengthening the forces on the frontier to prevent the passage of Bulgarian bands into Macedonia. The officials, however, state that this rumor is unfounded and that the reserves called out will be undergo their customary training of fifteen days.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17.—An Imperial Iradé has been issued calling out fifty-two additional battalions of troops (about 35,000 men) from the European provinces of Turkey, in consequence of the spread of the insurrection in Macedonia.

These troops comprise twenty battalions of reserves of the first class from the Adrianople and Salonika Army Corps. The balance are reserves of the second class.

POWERS ARE IN ACCORD.

But a Diplomat in London Says a Turkish-Bulgarian War Might Cause a General Conflagration.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—According to information in possession of diplomats in London there is no reason at this moment to fear the danger of differences between the powers in respect to Macedonia, or that the trouble will spread beyond the confines of Turkey. One of these diplomats, who is participating in the exchange of notes regarding the situation, said to a representative of The Associated Press yesterday:

"The powers are acting harmoniously. Nothing has developed to indicate any suspicion, or cause for suspicion, of the motives underlying the demands made by Russia upon the Porte. A full exchange of views has taken place between the powers interested. Mr. Balfour's statement in the House of Commons outlining Great Britain's attitude and the warnings of Austria and Russia to Bulgaria prove that these three nations are in accord, and the advices received at my embassy show that Germany and Germany approve the policy of Russia and Austria.

"War between Turkey and Bulgaria might lead to a general conflagration. It is to prevent complications of such grave character that every effort is being made by the powers to maintain peace between those countries. Up to this time Bulgaria has been holding herself in hand, and I hope this will continue, although the state of public feeling could conceivably, if not soon calmed, cause one or the other nation to be hostilities.

"I have no information regarding the exact destination of the Russian squadron which has been ordered to Turkish waters, but within forty-eight hours it will reach whatever point has been selected. There is no doubt that the sole object of the dispatch of the squadron is to make Turkey understand that Russia is in earnest, and that her demands must be complied with without delay.

"I have confirmatory advices as to the general character of the revolution. Turkey has a free hand so far as the military operations within her own territory are concerned, but the suppression of the revolt is not a matter of a week, and the longer it drags on the greater will be the fear of international complications, which all the powers are sealously laboring to prevent."

RUSSIAN SQUADRON SAILS.

Warships Leave Sevastopol for the Turkish Coast—Exact Destination Unknown.

SEVASTOPOL, Aug. 17.—The squadron of the Russian Black Sea Fleet which has been ordered to the Turkish coast sailed to-day.

It is under the command of Rear Admiral Krueger.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—The squadron under orders to sail for Turkish waters consists of the battleships Catherine II., Tria Sviatitelia, Rostislav, and Dvenadsat Apostoloff, four torpedo boat destroyers and six mine and torpedo transports.

The squadron arrived at Sevastopol yesterday, preparatory to sailing for the Turkish coast.

VIENNA, Aug. 17.—In connection with Russia's action in sending a squadron to Turkish waters, The Associated Press is officially informed that Austria has every reason to continue to believe that Russia does not intend to violate the spirit of the Russo-Austrian Balkan agreement. The dispatch of the warships to Turkey does not disturb the good and confidential relations between Russia and Austria.

It is understood, however, that the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg is making efforts to induce Russia not to carry out the proposed demonstration.

Well-informed persons say that Austria, up to the present, has no information regarding the point at which Russia intends to make the demonstration.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—There appears, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, to be a disposition to doubt the reality of Russia's intention to send a fleet to Turkish waters, possibly because no official announcement of this move has, it is understood, yet reached the Austro-Hungarian Government.

In any case, says the correspondent, it is unquestionable that Russia's reported intention has made an impression not entirely agreeable upon Austro-Hungarian public opinion. The Neue Freie Presse, which is often closely in accord with official opinion, argues that the appearance of a Russian squadron in Turkish waters would encourage the Macedonians in Bulgaria, who would see in it a fact more weighty than all the words of Count Lamsdorff's dispatch to the Russian Agent in Sofia. The Neue Freie Presse adds:

"The action of Russia against Turkey has reached the extreme limit of what is permissible between two States which maintain diplomatic relations with each other. * * * It is high time for Russia to stop unless she wishes to let loose a universal conflagration and bring about the total collapse of the Ottoman Empire."

ANOTHER RAILROAD OUTRAGE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Salonika says two persons were killed, a number of people were injured, and several cars were destroyed by an explosion which occurred yesterday morning on the railroad between Amatora and Karasouli.

The managers of the railroads have notified the Porte that they disclaim responsibility for damage done to the lines or for injuries sustained by officials while the present conditions prevail in Macedonia.

ROUMANIA ORDERS AMMUNITION.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 17.—Acting War Minister Bratiano has ordered the Government powder factory and small arms' ammunition depot to prepare large quantities of ammunition immediately.

Servian Sympathy for Macedonians.

BELGRADE, Aug. 17.—A mass meeting will be held here on Aug. 23 to express sympathy with the Macedonian insurgents. Prominent politicians have promised to make speeches.

RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP FAILS.

De Plehve's Efforts to Prevent Foreign Papers from Getting News Unavailing.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Times's Russian correspondents ridicule the efforts of M. de Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, to prevent foreign papers from getting news of events in Russia.

The correspondents say that the mere fact that a Russian journalist finds his own press closed to all but official cooked accounts of riot and disorder invites the communication of the information to the correspondent of a foreign journal. It is a pretty safe rule to add a cipher to the figures of casualties reported officially on the occasion of labor conflicts.

KING EDWARD NOT MOLESTED.

Request to Visitors by the Burgomaster of Marienbad Effective.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says the urgent request of the Burgomaster of Marienbad to visitors not to molest King Edward appears to have produced the desired effect.

His Majesty has made several short excursions and has ordered a motor car for the purpose of making longer ones.

Previous dispatches from Marienbad stated that King Edward, who is spending three weeks there incognito, was much bothered by the curiosity of visitors, the latter crowding around him whenever he appeared in public.

MAY END HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

Emperor Consulting Advisers Prior to His Visit to Budapest.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—As preparation for his journey to Budapest, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, Emperor Francis Joseph has been consulting various advisers in regard to a solution of the Hungarian crisis.

A considerable impression has been caused by the return of the Heir Apparent to Vienna. He has visited the War Office, while the Emperor's consultations with War Office officials evidently concern the military concessions demanded by the Hungarian independence party.

The Emperor goes to Budapest to-morrow. (Wednesday.)

CHAMBERLAIN'S PROGRAMME.

Reply to a Request for a Definite Statement—No Tax on Raw Materials.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, replying to a request for a short, definite statement of his fiscal proposals, has written as follows:

"I have never suggested any tax whatever on raw materials such as wool or cotton, and I believe that such a tax would be entirely unnecessary for the purposes I have in view, namely, for mutual preference with the colonies and for enabling us to bargain for better terms with our foreign competitors.

"As regards food, there is nothing in the policy of tariff reform which I have put before the country which need increase in the slightest degree the cost of living of any family in the country."

PAY DAY FOR BLIND POOR.

640 Persons from Manhattan Divide $31,360—Mayor Low's Classmate.

The annual pay day of the city's blind poor yesterday morning brought several hundred of these unfortunates to the headquarters of the Department of Public Charities in East Twentieth Street in person.

The applicants present and absent numbered 1,018, and each received $40. Of the Manhattan poor eligible for payment 640 were paid yesterday. This consumed $31,360 of the appropriation. The remainder of the money set aside for the blind will be used to pay the 353 blind poor in Brooklyn and the few in Queens and Richmond.

The blind people waiting for their money were kept in line by Roundsman Scanlon of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, assisted by ten policemen. Each person was accompanied by a friend or member of his family, but it was with difficulty that some of the aged and decrepit were able to hold their places, even with this assistance.

Each carried a postal card which F. J. Bellerman, an investigation agent of the department, had sent them after their applications had been favorably passed upon. These cards were presented to City Paymasters James McCabe and Adam Spettmather, who gave the bearers each two half-dollar bills, one five, and two two-dollar bills.

The sum allotted last year was $36, and each was paid with two twenty-dollar gold pieces and a ten-dollar gold piece. Remembering this some of the people crooked their hands to receive the coins, and seemed disappointed at not getting them. However, the majority looked extremely poor and seemed glad to get the money in any form.

Near the end of the line stood Louis Prefiet Carll, who was graduated in the same class with Mayor Seth Low from Columbia University. Though blind from his birth Mr. Carll is a highly educated man, and now holds a mathematical fellowship at Columbia. Having made a special study of the blind poor of New York City, he was this year appointed a member of the State Commission by Gov. Odell, with the purpose of investigating the condition of the blind of the State, looking to legislation in their behalf. Mr. Carll, who talked to each of the other blind persons present and gave them his address, says that the report of the commission of which he is a member will probably recommend an industrial home for the worthy blind poor.

The Massachusetts to Sail on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Capt. Emory, commanding the battleship Indiana, has advised the Navy Department that the battleship Massachusetts can probably be repaired sufficiently to get under way from Bar Harbor for New York by next Thursday. The Massachusetts will be docked there and the full extent of her damage learned.

VIVIAN'S FRENCH PAPAS

Rice and Wise in Leo Ditrichstein's Farce of Questionable Newness.

A Heavy American Setting for a Farce of Un-American Materials.

It seems to have become customary to close the season and to open it with a farce at the Garrick. The play with which the new season opens affords an even smaller prospect of hope than that with which the old season closed.

According to the programme "Vivian's Papas" is "Leo Ditrichstein's new farce." But the rolling amenities in such matters do not prevent almost any "new" farces of our theatrical purveyors from being almost any old farces of second rate continental playwrights. It is our sad duty to confess ignorance as to such matters in general, and as to the nature and extent of Mr. Ditrichstein's present indebtedness in particular—if, indeed, he is indebted; but the sadness of the confession is mitigated by the blissfulness of the ignorance.

The title situation is about the best thing in the piece, theatrically, if not morally, speaking, and it is the one that has most Gallic savor—or unsavor, as one prefers. Vivian (Miss Hattie Williams) is a chorus girl who has two old boys on the string, one of whom is by way of presenting her with diamond sunbursts and such, and the other—a millionaire—(Mr. Thomas A. Wise) with a virtuous offer of marriage. The two elated elders meet at her rooms, and an unfortunate situation (from Vivian's point of view) is saved by the fact that each takes the other for Vivian's papa, and admires her filial devotion. Vivian goes off to dinner, and, as she hopes, to matrimony, with the elated millionaire. This at best is objectionable enough, and apart from this, the play is made up of the most worn and tasteless materials of Continental farce.

In such pieces, if the situations are saved from reviling vulgarity it is usually by virtue of the crispness and dash of the writing. In the present case the writing is less amusing than the situation. One fancies that this may be because it is not so much writing as rewriting—the dialogue of the original having been one of those vintages that resist transportation—but not because of the delicacy of their savor. The characters and events in the play are alleged to be American.

That old joke of Mr. Oliver Herford's—and though old joke yet good joke—about the familiarity of the manner of a man whose face he professes to have forgotten, caused some diaphragms to heave with the certainty of surprise. Another joke caused even greater merriment, and may possibly have been new. One of the papas offers the other papa the courtesy of his cab; and the other papa says: "Wait! How long have you already had it?" The fact that everybody laughed heartily at this is evidence partly of the excellent manner in which Mr. Wise delivered the line and partly of the flatness of the rest of the dialogue.

The names of Mr. John C. Rice and Mr. Thomas A. Wise are just large type on the programme. Mr. Rice's manner (as a sporting son-in-law) is somewhat too mechanically agitated and exaggerated to suit the metropolitan taste. Mr. Wise, on the other hand, did a deal of very capable work. He has the authentic mandate of comedy, and he manages with a highly artistic economy of means to produce a very considerable comic effect, alternating from the pragmatical narrowness of a Chicago sausage-maker to the new exhilaration of a widow's love with much more than the conventional manner of such characters. Where he was most exaggerated, and, in consequence, worst, was in the passages in which the writing was impossibly far from life.

As the second papa Mr. Thomas Burns was capable, being particularly effective in the passage where he makes love to Vivian over the telephone. Mr. J. J. Horwitz, one of the best of the comedians of the Irving Place Theatre, was wasted on the part of a professor of music, the affinity, apparently arising from the fact that the professor spoke no English.

Of Miss Hattie Williams it is only necessary to say that since her last appearance she has put on flesh about the chin. As Cynthia, Vivian's fat negro maid, Lillie Hall was very cleverly unctuous and African. The young women parts were agreeably enough taken by Esther Tittell and Hazel Chapple.

A SON OF REST.

Nat M. Wills Makes a Successful Transition to Musical Comedy at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

When one of the characters in "A Son of Rest" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night let down an awning, and a grimy tramp, in rags and tatters, but with his coat covered with medals, rolled to the stage, there was an outburst of applause from a large number of people with whom Nat M. Wills has long been recognized as one whose name is enrolled in the peanut gallery of fame. Indeed, there are few figures in vaudeville better known than his, and it was to be expected that in that section where he has long been esteemed a prime favorite the occasion of his transition to the somewhat dubious position of "star" would be the occasion for a demonstration.

It may be said, at the outset, that Mr. Wills revealed no new talents last evening, but it ought to be recorded, likewise, that he did demonstrate his ability to provide diversion for a time somewhat longer than the usually allotted twenty minutes or so of the vaudeville "turn." Much that he did and said was familiar, but if that fact made it in the least degree less satisfying to his auditors there was no evidence of the fact.

As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Wills's success is to be attributed to something more than the friendliness of the assemblage which "whooped it up" for him last night. Nothing that he does is marked by either subtlety or fine distinction as to comic effects, and yet, in his broad, homely, clownish way he is expert.

The lines that he has to speak—many of which, I dare say, are the property of the comic-paper order of humor, but he provides in his personality the illustrative factor, and the result is decidedly amusing.

A tiny mite, put down on the programme as "Gabriel," who was made up as a miniature copy of Mr. Wills, also added to the general mirth.

It might trouble the casualist, perhaps, to explain just why the doings of a tramp should be of interest generally. And yet the fact remains that these social detritus have always been more or less centres of interest. Poets have embroidered their fancies about them, novelists have found in them themes for romance, and to the fictioner, the humorist, and the artist they have always made an appeal.

Mr. Wills's tramp is not of the type that will evoke sociological study or discussion, but he is a jolly, genial, good-natured fellow, never courageous but ready to take a long chance where possible profit may follow.

The erstwhile vaudevillian is fortunate in the manner of his present exploiting. "A Son of Rest" will not occasion any heart burnings in the hearts of serious dramatists, but as a vehicle for mirth it serves its purpose nicely. It is produced by a company generally competent for the matter in hand, and the staging is bright and effective, the music generally tuneful, and the chorus decidedly comely. Of the musical numbers, "Demure and Shy," sung by Maud Allison, with an accompaniment of anything but demure and shy school lassies, won instant favor. Mr. Wills's topical song, "Had She Only Let Me Dream an Hour More," and Miss Rocamora's number, "The Flag and the Girl I Love," also are among the tuneful ones.

A pretty effect was obtained in the finale to the first act with the chorus in the guise of volunteer soldiers engaged in fencing as the curtain fell.

Something might be said about the plot of the piece, but it really doesn't matter much, though it is carried to a conclusion with some conscientiousness and likewise with some ingenuity. Mistaken identities, a stolen sacred cat, and various familiar expedients figure therein, but, when all is said and done, the fact remains that "A Son of Rest" was probably intended to provide a popular kind of amusement, and in that it is successful.

NEWS OF STAGELAND.

The Week's Offerings at the Theatres—Gossip of the Players.

Having come down from the elevation to which it was carried by the joy of having a visit from Sir Thomas Lipton, "The Wizard of Oz" is now going along at the Majestic with the ordinary success.

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Untroubled by changes of weather and still prosperous, "The Earl of Pawtucket" remains at the Manhattan. Lawrence D'Orsay seems to have regained his health, and has been overcome no more while on the stage. Within two or three weeks the comedy will move down to the Princess.

***

Fay Templeton as a Parisian café chantant is the newest specialty introduced into "The Runaways." She and the "hundred and forty-nine others" manage to make the time fly for the audience.

***

"The Christian," at the Academy of Music, began its last week last night. Leaving New York it will go to Boston.

***

This is the last week of "Venice in New York" at the Madison Square Garden. Duss's Band will go on tour after it quits New York. Before it goes, however, it will give one extra concert next Monday night in honor of Manager R. E. Johnston.

***

On top of the Garden "Otoyo" is in no way different from what it was six weeks ago. The girls in Japanese costumes and with American complexions run across the stage half doubled up supposedly in imitation of the Oriental style. The management of "Otoyo" has not yet announced the end of the run.

***

No great changes have been made at the Paradise Roof Gardens for this week. The entertainment has gradually been improved, until now it is about the best of its kind in town. The Pony Ballet may come over later from the Crystal Gardens.

***

The nightly orchestral concerts at Terrace Garden are refreshing to the music-hungry; for those who are hungry for something else—the waiters are standing by.

***

Atop of the New York Theatre the vaudeville show began the next to the last week of its Summer run last night. Those who have not had the pleasure of seeing Ned Wayburn's "Minstrel Missus" will have to hurry or they will find the doors behind the "closed for the Winter" sign.

***

At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre "A Factory Girl" is on the boards this week. It is full of sensations.

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The vaudeville bill at the Twenty-third Street house contains this week Colby and Way in "The Ventriloquist and the Dancing Doll." After this in prominence comes "The McGuires," a sketch of Edward M. Favor and Edith Sinclair.

***

The bill at the Fifth Avenue is headed by "Caste," with Hugh Ford in the leading part.

***

Frederick Bond and Margaret Drew in "Dr. Bill" are the chief attractions at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. Another feature is "The New Model."

***

The Eagle Burlesquers are at the Dewey. A musical travesty called "The Wizard of Jersey" contains the whole company of forty-five people.

***

Tom Nawn and his company in their skit, "Pat and the Genie," are the most prominent of the laugh producers at Keith's this week. The "bicycle whirl," done on the inside of a barrel, is somewhat of a hair-raiser.

***

Julius Sanders is the attraction at Huber's Museum in the curio hall. He is an ossified man.

***

Bostock's lions and other fierce wild beasts are still roaring out that they are "it" at Coney.

***

Despite the stopping of the dangerous trick of the bicycle rider at Luna Park, the whirl of gayety never lets up.

***

To-night the Grand Army of the Republic and the Scotchmen of New York will divide honors at Pain's fireworks inclosure, Manhattan Beach. Specialties in their honor will be introduced.

***

The stage of the New York Theatre is being improved on a large scale for the production of "Ben-Hur" next month. All the effects and costumes used at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, will be seen in New York. Four chariots and sixteen horses will participate in the great race in place of just half that number in the production here some time ago.

***

Rehearsals for "John Ermine," written by Louis Evan Shipman for James K. Hackett, are progressing. The first presentation will be in Boston Sept. 12.

***

Theatrical folk in New York are all expressing regrets over the death of Grace Golden in New Harmony, Ind. She was once a prima donna in the Castle Square Opera Company, and later belonged to the Lillian Russell Opera Company. It was not long ago that she expressed a desire to go to Paris and study before her return here to the stage season after next. She is described by those who knew her as being very ambitious. Her death was unexpected.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The stay at the resorts will be short this week, owing to society assembling in New York for the cup races on Thursday. Many of the Newport cottagers will leave to-morrow morning, notwithstanding it is tennis week, and some few of the Bar Harbor people will come down for the races, although there is a horse show at that resort this week. Not a few of those who had yachts were present at the review yesterday at Oyster Bay.

***

Congratulations are in order to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martin Davies. The stork paid them a visit at their Summer place, at New Rochelle, last week. Mrs. Davies was Miss O'Neill of Pittsburg.

***

Mrs. Ward McAllister and her daughter, Miss Louise McAllister, left yesterday for Newport for a month's visit, during which time they will be the guests of several friends.

***

Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane are due in town to-day. They will go to the cup races on Thursday. Woodbury Kane arrived from Newport yesterday, and was a guest of President Roosevelt.

***

The young son of John Jay Chapman was drowned in the Tyrol on Saturday. None of the particulars has been given. John Jay Chapman was twice married, his second wife being Miss Chanler. The young son who lost his life was a son of the first wife, who was from Boston.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Livingston Delafield, Jr., are in Switzerland. So, also, are Miss Caroline De Forest, Miss May Callender, and Mrs. Hooper. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer and Mrs. Havemeyer Tiffany are visiting Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Sr., in the Tyrol.

***

Lewis Cass Ledyard arrived in New York yesterday on the Rambler from Newport. He had as a guest Cornelius Vanderbilt. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was in town yesterday supervising the taking from the ways of his steam turbine yacht, the Tarantula.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, who have been at Newport this Summer, are to go shortly to Manhasset, L. I. They will take up their residence in the old Brinckerhoff homestead.

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Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Verplanck Hoffman have opened Camp Hoff for the rest of the Summer. The camp is in the Adirondacks. They will return to occupy their cottage at Morristown in the Autumn.

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Mrs. Tiffany Dyer and Mrs. José Aymar are at Murray Bay, Canada, where they will remain until the late Autumn.

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Mrs. Henry Sedley, after spending several weeks at Saranac Lake and after a visit to Canada, has gone to Narragansett Pier with her younger son. Miss Barbara Sedley, who sailed in June, is at San Moritz.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee of 340 Madison Avenue, who have returned from Saratoga, are at Warren Court, their country place, at Mamaroneck.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Lea, who have been at their Maine camp, will return to their country place, near Philadelphia, in September.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—Not only were formal dinners to-night more numerous than for any Monday night this Summer, but the attendance at several was exceptionally large. Peter F. Collier had the largest number, fifty, at a dinner at the Coates villa, giving an informal dance afterward. Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained forty at the Fearing cottage. Mrs. Vanderbilt gave at The Breakers the first dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt. Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Gerry gave a dinner on board the Electra. Mrs. George Henry Warren gave a dinner at her villa on Ocean Avenue. Mrs. Ogden Mills entertained at her villa on the cliffs. Mrs. Charles Daniels entertained at the Osgood villa, and Mrs. Richard Gambrill at her villa on Bellevue Avenue. In the afternoon Miss C. Ogden Jones gave a reception at Middliff and Mrs. William H. Sandes gave a tea at Tower Top.

There was a large exodus of men for the cup races, and others will go to New York to-morrow to remain at least till the end of the week.

To-morrow the National Lawn Tennis tournament will begin, and the Summer residents will turn out in full force. There will be lively scenes at the Casino during the games. The sale of grand stand seats assures a large attendance.

Max Agassiz has returned here in schooner yacht Kiris, after six weeks' cruise in Eastern waters.

Mrs. McCoy, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Clark, returned to New York, being accompanied by her son-in-law, Dr. Alexander Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson returned to-night from their camp in the Adirondacks.

James L. Kernochan has joined his family at his mother's villa, Ochre Point.

Center Hitchcock, who returned from Europe on the Celtic, has joined his mother, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, here.

Oliver S. Campbell, the former lawn tennis champion, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings at their cottage on Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury and Miss Elsie Waterbury are at the Hill Top cottage.

Miss E. I. Hall is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow.

Louis S. Tuttle of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers Morgan at Tudor Lodge.

Miss Full of New York is a guest of Miss Constance Livermore at Inchquin.

J. P. Foles of New York is a guest of Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Squire.

Franklin A. Plummer is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews.

His Lordship, L. N. Begin, Archbishop of Quebec, Canada, is a guest of the Rev. William R. Monan at St. Mary's Church.

The Hon. Capt. Rham of the British Army, who has been visiting the British Embassy here, has returned to Quebec.

J. P. Yates, Fred A. Barker, Lawrence I. Gillespie, Charles G. Nelson, W. Harold Brown and John S. Rogers are registered at the Casino.

The Duke of Roxburgh of England, who came over from Europe with Cornelius Vanderbilt in the steam yacht North Star, is a guest of Mrs. Ogden Goelet at Ochre Court.

Don Onesto del Ferro of Spain arrived to-day at the Berkley where he has taken apartments for several weeks.

BAR HARBOR HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 17.—This week will be the climax of the social season here, and to-day it opened most auspiciously. One of the grandest balls ever held here was given at the Casino to-night by the Bar Harbor Swimming Club. The Casino was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the balcony being divided into boxes, in which sat ladies gowned in beautiful costumes. The proceeds of the ball will be used to build a dance hall in connection with the house of the Swimming Club. The affair to-night was a financial as well as a social success. The patronesses were:

Mrs. Burton Harrison.	Mrs. Fordham Morris.
Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks.	Mrs. Edward R. Moore.
Mrs. Edward Coles.	Mrs. Perry H. Morris.
Mrs. H. C. Chanler.	Mrs. F. W. Miller.
Mrs. A. J. Cassatt.	Mrs. Clement B. Newbold.
Mrs. Henry Drayton.	Mrs. A. P. Peabody.
Mrs. Henry Dimock.	Mrs. Thomas A. Reilly.
Mrs. J. Emory.	Mrs. Charles Sherman.
Mrs. Frank Tilly.	Mrs. Edgar Scott.
Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri.	Mrs. W. W. Seely.
Mrs. de Grasse Fox.	Mrs. Montgomery Sears.
Miss Furniss.	Mrs. Paul Schlectelin.
Mrs. Charles E. Green.	Mrs. Herbert Swan.
Mrs. Horace Gallatin.	Mrs. Morton Smith.
Mrs. George S. Hale.	Mrs. C. Quincy Thornton.
Mrs. John Hone.	Mrs. J. Madison Taylor.
Mrs. Charles C. Harrison.	Mrs. Alanson Tucker.
Mrs. Morris K. Jesup.	Mrs. C. W. Wright.
Mrs. Herbert Jaques.	Mrs. Francis Winslow.
Countess de Laugier Villars.	Mrs. E. Hall McCollough.
Mrs. W. M. Lawrence.	
Mrs. Philip Livingston.	

Mrs. Clement B. Newbold gave a dinner of sixteen covers before the dance. Mrs. Eugene Beales gave a tea at the Swimming Club this afternoon. A large number of people were present.

Mrs. George L. Elkins gave a large reception this afternoon for her granddaughter, Miss Stella Von T. Elkins.

NARRAGANSETT PIER NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 17.—This has been an ideal August day at the Pier, and everybody has enjoyed life in the open. The pavilion and boardwalk were thronged this morning, and the scene was extremely animated on the beach.

In the Grecian Gardens W. E. Carter and Alexander Brown entertained at dinner.

Among Newport visitors here to-day were Marquis De Torre Hermosa, M. Wantera of the Belgian Legation, John Dufais, Charles A. Ives, and Miss Chandos Pole.

Mrs. W. Gilbert Brown of New York gave a card party at the Mathewson to-night.

Miss L. E. Smith of Lakewood is registered at the Arlington.

Late arrivals at the Mathewson include H. T. B. Harris, United States Navy; D. Stivers, Miss Elliott, W. F. Bolton of New York, Mrs. C. Barnum, Z. T. Barnum of Virginia, F. D. Stewart, M. E. Stewart of Cleveland, Ohio.

At the Imperial are registered Julian S. Jones of Baltimore, Mrs. J. L. Stowell, Miss Stowell, H. H. Conner, Whitten Evans of Philadelphia, Mrs. E. O. Richards, and Dr. W. B. Wood of New York.

IN THE SHOPS.

Nothing has been seen more attractive in bonbon boxes than those made as souvenirs for the yacht races. They are small square boxes, some with fac similes of the America's Cup upon them, a genuine little cup of metal standing upon the cover of the box; others have tiny yachts, and still others busts of Sir Thomas Lipton.

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Burned wood is so old now that it has worn out its welcome, as some people say, or it has come to be recognized as a standard article of commerce according to others. The latter will be pleased with nice little burned wood match receivers and scratchers. There is a piece of board, six inches long by something less wide, with a burned design upon it done without coloring, the match box in the wood put on in one corner and the scratching material at the lower part of the board representing the earth in the scene. One scene shows a small donkey done in low relief; another has also a donkey, but heading forward and with a pretty young woman with voluminous skirts upon his back. Another has a pappoose strapped to the board upon which he is carried upon his mother's back. This is not quite as good, for the work is not as well done. A fourth shows a landscape with a windmill, very pretty but conventional and comparatively uninteresting. The donkeys are the best. The boards cost $1.

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Those cushions covered with woven raffia are "smart," as a woman said who was looking at them in one of the shops yesterday. They are in good colors and look cool for Summer, but the head cushions for chairs are really the most attractive. They are long and narrow, and have fringe on the lower edge, and cost $2.

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They are making cheap fans into lamp shades nowadays, and they can be found in the shops. They are simple enough to make, however. Three of the open-and-shut fans are taken, the wires fastening them together at the end of the handles removed, a string is threaded through the holes and drawn around the top of the glass globe. The sides of the fans are tied together with ribbons.

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There is an unusually pretty mission desk in one of the shops. It has a top part like a secretary, the upper part of this closed with two small doors set with ground glass. Below this are many compartments, the lower ones closed with short curtains of violet and white silk, a color effect which is excellent with the dark oak. These are bronze for metal work, and that is good also.

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With all the shades of violet, heliotrope, and mauve to the fore this Fall, and probably to be used through the Winter, violets are to have one of their frequent spells of popularity. Pretty hats of pale blue felt, those on the low, broad-crowned sailor order, a bit of blue velvet around the crown and on either side of the hat, have a cluster of violets with the green leaves on either side.

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There are some very pretty green and blue hats in the shops.

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There are odd things in green jade disks, flat rings, nearly a half an inch in width, the hole in the centre half as large as a penny. These have a tiny rim of gold around the edge and a pin, and are used for brooches.

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Combs for the hair have several of these thin flat rings in graduated sizes forming the top.

NOAH BROOKS DEAD.

Veteran Journalist and Author Passes Away Unattended at His Home in Pasadena, Cal.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 17.—Noah Brooks, the aged author and journalist, died in Pasadena yesterday unattended and almost unknown to the people among whom he lived. For the past year he had stayed in a house by himself. He was averse to letting people know about himself and his affairs, and refrained from mingling with his neighbors. He had plenty of money and lived well.

The cause of his death has not been determined. He has no relatives and no close friends hereabouts and his body will be shipped to his home in Castine, Me., as soon as word is received from his friends there.

Noah Brooks gained a wide reputation when a very young man through his stories of adventure for the young, which appeared in magazines and later in book form, having a very large sale. He was engaged in newspaper work nearly all his life.

Born in Castine, Me., Oct. 24, 1830, he went to Boston when eighteen years old and started to work as a reporter.

Six years later he went West, stopping in Illinois and Kansas to try his hand in commercial pursuits, only to fail. He continued on to California, where he resumed newspaper work, founding the Appeal, in Marysville, Yuba County.

Suffering loss of family in the sudden death of his wife and only child, he went to Washington during the civil war as correspondent of The Sacramento Union, his letters over the name of "Castine" he made a wide reputation as an authority on National questions. He was a personal friend of President Lincoln, and when the war was over he returned to San Francisco as naval officer at that port. Then he became managing editor of The Alta California.

In 1871 he returned to the East, taking up work on the staff of The New York Tribune. Later and for nine years—from 1875 to 1884—he was engaged as an editorial writer on THE NEW YORK TIMES. His next place was as managing editor of The Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser, which he continued until 1894, when he returned to his home in Castine, Me. Later he moved to California.

In all these wanderings Mr. Brooks was constantly writing stories for magazines and books. In San Francisco, for instance, he wrote stories, sketches, and book reviews for The Overland Monthly when Bret Harte was editor of that magazine. He conducted a semi-monthly publication for young people, and sent letters to Eastern journals in addition to his daily work on The Alta California.

Among his books which were most popular were "The Boy Emigrants," "The Fairport Nine," "Our Baseball Club," "The Boy Settlers," "American Statesmen," "Abraham Lincoln," "Tales of the Maine Coast," "How the Republic Is Governed," "Washington in Lincoln's Time," "The Mediterranean Trip," "The Story of Marco Polo," "The Boys of Fairport," "Gen. Knox, a Revolutionary Soldier," "Short Studies in American Party Politics," and "Scribner's History of the United States."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Bradley D. Rising.

PINE ORCHARD, Conn., Aug. 17.—Bradley D. Rising of Springfield, Mass., head of the Rising Paper Mills, at Housatonic, Mass., died this afternoon of apoplexy. He was sixty-two years old.

Mr. Rising came to his Summer home here last Thursday not in the best of health. Yesterday he complained of illness, and a physician was called and found Mr. Rising suffering from apoplexy. He became unconscious, and he did not again rally.

Mr. Rising had large business interests in Western Massachusetts in addition to his paper mills. He leaves a widow and several children.

John S. Havens.

John S. Havens was found dead in bed at his home, in Centre Moriches, yesterday morning. His death is believed to have resulted from heart disease. Mr. Havens was Colonel of the old Sixteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He was President of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society, Vice President of the Long Island Bible Society, and a Director in several banks and other institutions. At one time he was County Superintendent, and also had been an Assemblyman. He was seventy-eight years old, and leaves a son and three daughters.

Obituary Notes.

PETER H. BAILEY, a retired merchant of Saugerties, N.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

Money easy, 1¾@3.

The stock market opened rather uncertainly in tone, but with the bank statement almost forgotten. The brief unsettlement reflected difference of opinion as to whether the turn in the market was to continue. While this hesitation had its effect London selling had more to do with the early weakness until Erie was taken in hand and advanced sharply, ostensibly in anticipation of the favorable annual report. London was clearly in a realizing mood, for strength here only induced further sales. All offerings were taken, however, and the market was kept going by a sharp movement in Rock Island. If the announcement of a deal is followed by a rise in the stock it follows—of course—that the Street's judgment is favorable. However, this is one of the cases where the price of bonds when offered will be more significant than the price of stock, whose price is what a few men wish. Whatever be thought of Rock Island's deals there is no difference of opinion about the closeness with which its stock is held, and no such significance can be attached to to-day's sharp rise in it as to a similar advance in Steel or any standard railway. Quite exceptional was the advance of Great Northern preferred by 10 points and Michigan Central by 12, each upon a single sale of 100 shares. The Gould group was strong, especially Wabash. In the industrial group the strength of Amalgamated was conspicuous, and was attended with an advance in the price of the metal. The buying of Virginia-Carolina Chemical is at last getting the better of the selling, despite doubt about the dividend, and the stock enjoyed its share of the day's strength. There were a few declines upon the list, but they were moderate. Upon the whole, advocates of higher prices had the best of it, although the market was plainly in a discriminating mood, not advancing of itself, and not favoring the rise with equal ease for all properties.

In the bond market as in the stock market the volume of business was smaller, but the tone of business was good. Nothing was stronger than the Rock Island issues, although Wabash issues were a good second. The Mexican issues were active without any such marked change in the prices as could be taken as an interpretation of the reception of its pending readjustment. A favorable incident of the day was a weak market for wheat and an easy market for corn. This reflects a check to artificial manipulation upon assumption of alarm regarding the crop news, and encourages hopes of liberal exports, upon which lower sterling largely depends.

The Street, which has crossed many bridges regarding the effect of payment for the Panama Canal franchise, is not disturbed by learning that the payment is one more degree unlikely. There has been almost every shade of opinion, ranging from semi-panic lest the amount should be paid in actual gold to belief that anything which got the surplus out of the Treasury was of favorable augury. The sterling market is certainly now short of one sustaining factor, and the rumor that the Treasury was accumulating exchange forehandedly will not be serviceable for some time. It is clear that if the Treasury could—as was said—make this disbursement without disturbing its bank balances it could, in case of necessity, do as much for the domestic money market upon suitable urgency. The idea that any such urgency will arise cannot be said, however, to be increasing, and is not strengthened by anything which promises hope of relief.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	5⅝	Minn. & St. L.	3¾
Am. Car & F., pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Gros Twine	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M., pf.	1
Am. Locomotive	1½	Mo. K. & T., pf.	2
Am. Smelting	1	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Tob., pf.	1½	National Biscuit	1
Brooklyn R. T.	1¼	National Lead	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Chi. & E. Ill., pf.	¾	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. Great W.	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	North American	2½
Chi. & N. W.	1	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & Alton	½	Pittsb. C. C. & St. L.	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Reading	1½
Clev., L. & W., pf.	2½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Rock Island	2½
Colo. Fuel & Iron	1½	Rock Island, pf.	1½
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	1½	St. L. & S. W.	1½
Den. & R. G., pf.	½	St. L. & S. W., pf.	1½
Detroit Southern	½	Southern Pacific	½
Detroit Un. Ry.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	2½
Erie	1½	Texas & Pacific	1½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Tol. Ry. & L.	1
Gt. North pf.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W., pf.	½
Illinois Central	2½	U. S. Leather, pf.	½
Int. Paper, pf.	½	U. S. Realty, pf.	½
Iowa Cent.	2½	U. S. Rubber, pf.	2
Lake Shore	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	2½
Long Isl.	½	Wabash	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wabash, pf.	2½
Manhattan	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Met. Securities	1½	Wis. Central	1½
Mex. Nat.	½	Wis. Central, pf.	1
Michigan Central	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	1½	Nat. R. of M. pf.	½
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Dis. M. & F. D.	1	Pressed S. Car	½
Lake Erie & W.	1½	West. Union	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Erie gen. 4s	1
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s	½	Mexican Central 4s, pl.	½
Dist. of Col. 3-65s	1	Penn. R. R. 4s	2½
		St. L. S. W. 2d	2

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & N. W. Elec. 4s	½	N. Y. L. E. & W. con. struction 5s	½
Seaboard A. L. 4s	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 17	781,480
To date this year	108,256,454
Corresponding date last year	110,124,540

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 17	$1,787,500
To date this year	$484,890,450
Corresponding date last year	$594,610,100

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Linseed Company.
Homestake Mining Company.

COPPER TRADE FIGURES.

The rise in Amalgamated is a matter of the stock Exchange as much as a reflection of the market for the metal. It is true that the official quotations of copper on the Metal Exchange have been advanced from ¼ to ⅜ of a cent per pound, making lake 12½ cents to 12⅝, electrolytic 12⅛, and casting 12⅛. But this only tends to discourage home buyers and to diminish exports, already small. Last month the shipments were 3,488 tons, against 11,722 tons in July, 1902. For the first half of 1903 the exports total but 73,216 tons, against 108,-[illegible] for the same seven months in 1902. From Jan. 1 to Aug. 15 the exports of copper have been 70,796 tons, against 110,858 tons in the corresponding period in 1902. Nevertheless there is strong bull talk on Amalgamated. A Boston Director is thus quoted: "Amalgamated Copper will sell as high as it ever sold within two years, and it will pay 3 per cent. dividends within that time. The company has a far better hold on the situation than it ever had, and it can have Heinze at a price any time it wishes. Heinze's litigation has harassed us a great deal during the past two years, but we are getting nearer the end every day. With this costly litigation ended, the Amalgamated Copper Company, with copper at 12 cents, can earn more than it did when copper sold for 17 cents."

MONEY MARKET PROSPECTS.

Domestic exchange is weaker, sterling exchange stronger, and gold in London dearer. That is to say, our interior cities are making their seasonal demands and London is protecting itself by asking more for its remittances, while gold flows upon the Continental demand in the British market. In other words, the relief we want will cost us more than the price when we did not want it. We must follow the price of gold and overbid the buyers who are offering 77s. 10½d. by marking up money, or, in the alternative, we must force down sterling by liberal offerings of bills against exports of commodities at prices which will command gold. It is agreed that the call money market is abnormal, being depressed by money not available to borrowers on time. Inquiries for long accommodation are met by firm rates, which are not significant of any commercial distrust. Borrowers are taken care of by their own banks on better terms than sellers of paper which they are willing to dispose of at concessions in order to reduce their lines. It is a sort of liquidation by brokers in paper, but not by its makers. There is a growing appreciation that the bank statement both makes a better showing than last year and does not reflect the situation so accurately as it did when the Clearing House included a larger proportion of credit institutions. So far as the statistical situation gives the outlook is most encouraging, the closer working of the money and exchange markets being normal.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC REPORTS.

The weekly talks by railway officials abate nothing of familiar optimism. A Chicago dispatch to the New York News Bureau quotes an Atchison official thus: "Our business is keeping right up to the high-water mark," he said. "We are paying no attention to Wall Street's reports about poor prospects for the property; in fact, we don't have time, and, moreover, they are unworthy of notice by those who know the situation. Business is thriving everywhere." A Rock Island Traffic Manager says: "There are absolutely no surface conditions that would suggest that business is going to be any less than last year. It is true that corn is not turning out large, but look at the immense crop of wheat and other small grain in the Southwest and the high market prices for everything. The wheat crop will disburse more than enough money to offset any possible loss in the revenue from corn."

Operating officials of the big trunk lines tell of further car shortages, particularly to move the great quantity of merchandise offered for shipment in all directions. Where all the tonnage is coming from, or where it is going, the Traffic Managers are at a loss to explain.

"All we know is that the tonnage movement is the largest ever known," said one of the Pennsylvania Railroad traffic men. "About every industry in the East and West is working overtime, and the railroads simply cannot supply them with cars to make their deliveries on time."

PROOF OF INVESTMENT BUYING.

The tape has given proof of investment buying, but has not accurately measured it. Often several small purchases are included in one large lot, bought for the purpose of splitting up. This has been very noticeable in steel, and is now confirmed by statements by Pennsylvania officials to Dow, Jones & Co.

There are now 54,000 holders of Pennsylvania Railroad stock. This is an increase of over 3,000 from the last dividend period in May and an increase of 5,000 over the preceding dividend period. Before the November dividend is paid the stockholders will probably number 40,000. For the last six months the increase has approximated 1,000 every thirty days.

Every day for the last three months—in fact, since the price of Pennsylvania stock has been below 130—the transfer office has presented a scene of busy activity. For the last four weeks the office has been kept open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night to meet the unusual demand for transfers of stock. The office employes have worked in shifts, and the force has been increased—all due to the investment buying. The bulk of the orders that have been coming in during the greatest rush are for 100, 25, 20, 15, 10, 5, and as low as 5 shares.

While there have been many orders for large numbers of shares each, at least 90 per cent. of the present buying is in lots below 100, and it is all being taken out of the market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 1¾@3 per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3¼@3 per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four and five months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4 per cent. for choice four to six months single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $124,611,788; balances, $9,931,739; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $993,824.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; short bills, 2⅜ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83; demand, $4.85¾; cables, $4.86⅛. Commercial bills were $4.82@4.82¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20 less 1-16 and 5.17½ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94⅞ and 95½; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 discount. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c. St. Louis—50c premium.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Advance of half a cent on posted rates for sterling exchange.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 5 per cent. by the Allegheny Heating Company, as well as the regular semi-annual payment of that amount.

Application made by the National Enameling and Stamping Company to the New York Stock Exchange to have listed $150,000 additional preferred stock and $150,000 additional common stock.

Chicago advices that traffic on the Eastern lines operating out of Chicago and St. Louis is on just as heavy a scale as it was a week ago, and cars daily becoming scarcer, especially those engaged in the movement of general merchandise, which is heavier than ever.

Reports from Worcester, Mass., that the Worcester and Southbridge Street Railway Company, the Worcester, Rochdale and Charlton Depot Street Railway Company, the Southbridge and Sturbridge Street Railway Company, and the Worcester and Southbridge Development Company are to be consolidated with a capital for the new corporation of over $2,000,000.

Announcement from Providence, R. I., that the Arbiles Manufacturing Company, of Pawtucket corporation, has been merged with other concerns throughout the country in the National Novelty Corporation of New York, a company organized to absorb between twenty and thirty-five toy manufactories.

Decrease of 803 instruments in the net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the month ended July 30, but net increase of 1,878 instruments since Dec. 31 last.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says money was very abundant yesterday.

Bar gold was in strong demand on German account. The price was quoted ¼d. higher, at 77s. 10½d. per ounce.

The Stock Exchange was inactive, and prices were dull except for Americans, which hardened in the afternoon on New York support. Consols left off at about the lowest prices reached in the course of the day, owing chiefly to uneasiness in regard to the Far Eastern situation. Turks were firmer, the Balkan news being considered reassuring. Kafirs were steady.

American rails were depressed at the opening by the disappointing New York bank statement, but the afternoon brought substantial advances all round, especially in Eries. Canadian Pacifics were ⅝ lower.

The general mining market was very quiet, but firm.

Twenty thousand sovereigns were withdrawn from the Bank of England for Bucharest. Two hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling specie arrived from Australia.

The silver market was quiet and dull. Bars were 23¼d. per ounce for cash and 23¼d. forward.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Money was in fair supply in the market to-day, and the demand was quiet. Discounts were steady.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet, and the tendency was undecided, but trading was not affected materially by the growing trouble in the Balkans, notwithstanding the fact that increased uneasiness was manifested. Consols were weak. Home rails were irregular.

Americans opened at about parity, but were without strength, in view of the disappointing New York bank statement and fears that last week's movements were too rapid. Eventually they became inactive and irregular. They recovered later, and closed with a good tone. Erie was the feature. Grand Trunk improved considerably, owing to country buying and the removal of a misapprehension concerning the company's operations.

Kafirs drooped. Copper was firm, in sympathy with the advance in America, and closed strong and active at 50⅝.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 90⅛; consols for account, 90 9-16; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 65¾; Atlantic preferred, 92½; Baltimore and Ohio, 83¾; Canadian Pacific, 128⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33¾; Chicago Great Western, 17⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 148; De Beers, 19½; Denver and Rio Grande, 3⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 79½; Erie, 31¼; Erie first preferred, 69⅝; Erie second preferred, 55⅝; Illinois Central, 138; Louisville and Nashville, 110; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30⅛; New York Central, 129; Norfolk and Western, 66⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 32; Pennsylvania, 64⅝; Rand Mines, 10; Reading, 28⅝; Reading first preferred, 41⅝; Reading second preferred, 36; Southern Railway, 23⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 88⅝; Southern Pacific, 46½; Union Pacific, 78; Union Pacific preferred, 89; United States Steel, 24⅝; United States Steel preferred, 74; Wabash, 22⅝; Wabash preferred, 39⅝. Bar silver steady, 25¼d per ounce. Money, 2@2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 13-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.02; Lisbon, 22.40.

Gold bars, 77s. 10½d. American eagles, 76s. 10½d.

Gold to the amount of £20,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Roumania.

In Contiental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Stocks on the Bourse to-day opened heavy. Internationals were dull. Rio Tintos later made a strong advance, gaining 21f. Industrials were steady. Trading at the close was calm.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 12½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were rather firm, but the transactions were light, operators adopting a waiting attitude in view of the Balkan situation and New York's Saturday quotations. Canadian Pacific was weaker.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Had it not been for the arbitrage stocks to-day the stock market would have been lifeless. How true this is is shown by the fact that of the 28,530 shares which represented the volume of business transacted no less than 22,609 shares were of arbitrage issues. Local operators, while willing to trade, wanted to double on stocks that were not at a standstill, so took hold of Erie, Reading, Rock Island, and United States Steel. Prices of the locals were generally firm, but none of them made any decided change from Saturday's level, excepting Pennsylvania Steel preferred, which was 1 point lower. In several stocks, like Electric Storage Battery and Investment Company, bids were raised a point or so, but they did not bring out any stock. The close was firm. Bonds sold to the extent of $65,100.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
140	American Rys. Co.	47½	46¾	47
10	American Cement	7½	7½	7½
200	Atchison	65	64½	64½
825	Cambria Steel	23½	22½	23
700	Chicago Union Traction	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,030	Con. Lake Superior	8½	8	8
215	Con. Lake Superior pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
475	Electric Co. of America	6½	6½	6½
5,625	Erie	30⅝	29¾	30⅝
140	Investment Company	42	42	42
5	Lehigh Valley	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
840	Pennsylvania	62 15-16	62⅝	62⅝
100	Pennsylvania Steel	63	63	63
70	Philadelphia Traction	95½	95½	95½
700	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,124	Philadelphia Company	40½	40	40½
25	Philadelphia Co. pf.	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
8,832	Reading	28 1-16	27⅞	28
1,600	Rock Island	22½	22⅜	22½
200	Southern Railway	22⅝	22	22⅝
700	Susquehanna Steel	1 7-16	1	1 7-16
100	Union Pacific	71	71	71
182	United Gas Imp. Co.	34	34⅛	34⅛
200	Union Traction	44	44	44
4,452	United States Steel	24⅝	23½	24

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Extreme dullness ruled on the Exchange throughout the day. Less than 100 shares were handled during the morning session, and there was no increase in briskness after luncheon. Fluctuations were narrow. Biscuit common led in activity, with the range only ¼@¾. Swift's sold at 104½. Can common at 4⅞. Box common at 2⅝, and preferred at 17½. Metropolitan "L" was up 2 points for the common, at 24. Title and Trust sold at 93½. Union Traction at 5. Biscuit preferred at 100⅝, and Can preferred at 89.

New York exchange was at 10 cents discount before and 5 cents discount after clearances. Time and call loans, 4½@6 per cent.

Complete stock transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	4½	4½	4½
200	American Can pf.	39	39	39
10	Chicago Edison	150	146	146
15	Chicago T. & T.	93½	93½	93½
83	Chicago Union Traction	5½	5	5½
30	Lake St. Elevated Recta.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
215	Metropolitan Elevated	24	22½	24
597	National Biscuit	36½	37½	38
60	National Biscuit pf.	100½	100½	100½
100	Street's Stable Car	32	32	32
54	Swift & Co.	104½	104½	104½
55	United Box Board	2½	2½	2½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The money market opened the week firm and unchanged. The demand for funds was strong. Call loans, 4@5 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5½@6 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 6⅝ per cent.; New York funds, 10 cents discount; clearings, $16,913,781; balances, $1,424,165. The foreign exchange market is still stronger, and sterling rates have been advanced ⅛c all around.

Besides Amalgamated and Copper Range, which were the centre of the day's speculative interest, there was also a large business done in the other copper issues. Centennial was notably a favorite, and advanced from 17⅛ to 19⅛, with quiet intimations coming that in common with the other specialties it was booked for a further material improvement in the near future. Tri-Mountain, which sold as high as 84, also was picked as a coming favorite, and it was in this direction that the hints of a Copper Range deal pointed. United States Mining, for the first time in many weeks, sold as high as 20, and was bought largely for inside interests.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
270	Atchison	65⅝	64½	65⅝
304	Atchison pf.	99⅝	99	99½
12	Boston Elevated	138	138	138
67	Boston & Albany	247	245	247
5	Boston & Lowell	235	235	235
64	Boston & Maine	172	171	172
17	Boston & Maine pf.	174	174	174
10	C., F. R. & S. Y.	140	140	140
10	C., F. R. & S. Y. pf.	119	119	119
1	Concord & M., Class 4	190½	190½	190½
10	Conn. & Passumpsic pf.	168	168	168
225	Mass. Elec.	24⅝	24	24½
300	Mass. Elec. pf.	81	80	80⅝
20	Mexican Central	15⅝	15	15
51	N. Y., N. H. & H.	186½	185½	186
1	Old Colony	199	199	199
20	Rutland pf.	53	53	53
10	Northern Pacific	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
310	Union Pacific	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝
4	West End	89	89	89
11	West End pf.	110	110	110

TELEPHONES.

2,875	American	126	124½	125½
35	New England	135	135	135
41	Western pf.	82	79⅝	82

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Pneu. Service	4½	4½	4½
605	Am. Sugar	116	116	116⅝
7	American Sugar pf.	116	117½	116
118	Am. Woolen pf.	99½	99½	99½
570	Dom. Iron & Steel	10⅝	10	10
1	Edison	269	269	269
192	General Electric	167	165	166⅝
1,051	Mass. Gas	45	44⅝	45
275	Mass. Gas pf.	80	80	80
2	Mergenthaler	176	176	176
177	Pullman	215	214	214
12	Swift & Co.	102	102	102
500	United Fruit	96½	95	95
60	United Shoe Mach. pf.	38	38	38
400	U. S. Leather	24	23½	23⅝
905	U. S. Steel pf.	72⅝	72	72⅝

MINING.

100	Adventure	6	6	6
1,410	Allouez	5⅝	5⅝	5
11,772	Amalgamated	50⅝	46⅝	50⅝
30	Arcadian	20	19½	19½
220	Arcadian pf.	2⅞	2½	2⅞
160	Atlantic	10	9½	9½
465	Bingham	32	24½	24½
100	Bonanza	25c.	25c.	25c.
3	Calumet & Hecla	440	440	440
2,212	Centennial	20	17½	20
20,546	Copper Range	54	51	54
255	Daly West	40½	40	40½
150	Dom. Coal	86½	86	86½
15	Dom. Coal pf.	110	110	110
1,050	Elm River	3½	3	3½
125	Franklin	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝
150	Granby	4½	4	4
150	Guanajuato	1	1	1
725	Isle Royale	5⅝	5	5⅝
175	Mass.	6	5½	6
985	Michigan	8½	7½	8½
47	Mohawk	44	44	43
205	Montreal & Boston	1 1-32	1 1-32	1 1-32
250	Old Colony	1⅝	1½	1⅝
550	Old Dominion	11½	10⅝	11½
365	Osceola	81	80½	80
1,670	Parrot	22½	21	22½
305	Phoenix	4⅝	4	4⅝
40	Quincy	86	86	86
1,340	Shannon	12½	11½	12½
10	Tamarack	110	110	110
975	Trimountain	84	82	83
580	Trinity	6½	6	6½
180	U. S. Coal & Oil	11	11	11
2,302	United States	20⅝	19⅝	20
1,305	Utah	28	27½	27½
125	Victoria	4	4	4
1,215	Winona	2½	2½	2½
570	Wolverine	73	69½	73
50	Wyandotte	½	½	½

British Columbia, $ bid and asked. *Ex-dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The weekly statement of the Boston National Banks is as follows:

	Aug. 15.	Week's Changes.
Loans	$185,084,000	Inc. $468,000
Circulation	3,635,000	Inc. 28,000
Deposits	185,528,000	Dec. 893,000
Due banks	50,730,000	Dec. 1,130,000
United States deposits	3,520,000	Dec. 1,000
Due from agents	27,690,000	Dec. 2,664,000
Exchanges	11,043,000	Inc. 197,000
Due from others	18,063,000	Inc. 226,000
Five per cent. fund	238,500	Inc. 900
Legals	3,003,000	Dec. 262,000
Specie	15,896,000	Dec. 54,000
Reserve excess	2,401,543	Dec. 272,457
New York excess	7,081,543	Dec. 2,647,457

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—There were fractional gains to-day in United Railways incomes and G. E. S. Brewing incomes, both of which have lately been under pressure. This was due to the generally better condition of sentiment from the buyers' standpoint. The tone was about steady.

Money on call was at 5@5½ per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,750 shares of stock and $36,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Seaboard Railway com.	21½	21½	21½
450	Seaboard Railway pf.	35⅝	35¼	35¼
10	Atlantic Coast Line	117	117	117
20	G. E. S. Brewing	10	10	10
420	United Rys. & Electric	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
25	Continental Trust	185	185	185
6	Mer. Min. Trans. Co.	165	165	165
125	Western Bank	30	30	30

$12,000 Seaboard Railway 4s 76⅝ 76⅝ 76⅝
2,000 Sea. A. L. consol. 5s 105 100 100
5,000 Un. Rys. & Elec. inca. 62½ 62½ 62½
11,000 Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s 92½ 92½ 92½
1,000 Newport N. & O. P. 5s 100 100 100
1,000 U. Elec. Lt. & P. 4½s 84 84 84
1,000 Charles. & W. Car. 5s 100 100 100
12,000 G. E. S. Brew. 1st 50 46½ 50
3,100 G. E. S. Brew. inca 30½ 30½ 30½
6,000 Atlantic C. L. 4s 85½ 85½ 85½
1,000 Va. Mid. 5th 5s 110 110 110
1,000 City Pass. 4½s 102½ 102½ 102½
110 City 6½s, 1930 109½ 109 109½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.17	.16
Belcher	.33	.33
Best & Belcher	1.70	1.65
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	1.25	1.30
Challenge Con.	.30	.31
Chollar	.17	.15
Confidence	1.00	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.30
Con. Imperial	.03	.03
Crown Point	.16	.16
Gould & Curry	.34	.32
Hale & Norcross	.41	.44
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.12	.12
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	1.15	1.15
Occidental Con.	.42	.46
Ophir	1.00	1.30
Overman	.12	.12
Potosi	.17	.16
Savage	.16	.15
Sierra Nevada	.11	.11
Standard	.65	.65
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.10	.48
Union Con.	.75	.75
Utah Con.	.12	.12
Yellow Jacket	.59	.61
Silver Bars	55¼	55¼
Mexican dollars	42¾	42¾
Drafts, sight	97⅛	97⅛
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Acacia	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
American	1½	2	1½	2
Anaconda	10	11	10½	11
Blue Bell	4	5	4½	5½
C., C. & C.	4	4½	4	4½
C., C. & M.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
C., K. & N.	18	18½	18½	19
C. C. G.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Consolidated	1½	1	1½	1
Coriolanus	2	2½	1½	2
Dante	2	2½	2	2½
Doctor Jackpot	8	9	8	9
Elkton	39	41	39	41
El Paso	50½	55	53	54
Findlay	13	14	54	59
Gold Bond	1½	2	1½	2
Gould	2	2½	2	2½
Golden Cycle	64	70	65	67
Gold Dollar	3½	4½	3½	4½
Gold Exploration	1½	2	1½	2
Gold Sovereign	2½	2½	2½	2½
Isabella	10	10½	10	10½
Jackpot	8	10	8	10
Keystone	3	4	3	4
Lexington	2	2½	2	2½
Little Bessie	2	3	2	3
Little Puck	2	3	2	3
Mollie Gibson	5	6	5	6
Moon Anchor	5½	6	5½	6
New Haven	2	2½	1½	2½
Old Gold	5½	6	6	6½
Pharmacist	2½	4	2	3½
Pinnacle	2½	2½	2½	2½
Portland	122½	125	120	125
Rose Maid	1½	2	1½	2
Rose Nicol	2	2½	2	2½
Sunset Eclipse	1½	2	1½	2
Work	4½	4½	5½	5½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways, reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week of August, showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$5,473
Wabash	47,437
Wisconsin Central	14,935
Total increase, 3 roads	$68,845

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday was about the dullest in the past ten days, with only a few movements of interest, the most important being a drop of 14 points in Standard Oil, which occurred upon the announcement of the 8 per cent. dividend. Electric Boat preferred, which sold at 29 during the past week and later recovered to 27 yesterday, still further advanced to 45, a lot of 50 shares selling at that price, an advance of 19 points over last week's low sale. International Mercantile Marine common advanced 1⅝ points on transactions in about 500 shares. In the bonds of this company there was a sale of $25,000 at par, the first sale in these bonds in quite some time. The preferred stock was not traded in, though the bid price was raised one point. American Can stocks both scored an advance, the common gaining ⅝, on sales of 200 shares, and the preferred a full point on sales of about 600 shares. Both Northern Securities and Seaboard Air Line, which were about the most active stocks during the week just finished, were inactive, fractional declines taking place in both issues of Seaboard and a fractional advance being scored in Northern Securities. Among the copper stocks there were but a few changes, with a drop of ⅛ in Greene Consolidated, which was the only active one

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 17, 1903.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
2,270	40½	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+⅜
400	34½	34½	34	34½	
100	87	87	87	87	
800	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+¼
100	81	81	81	81	
7	155	155	155	155	+1
100	8	8	8	8	
6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
100	24	24	24	24	+¼
500	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+1¼
2,100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+¼
100	24½	24½	24½	24½	+½
1,600	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+¼
200	26½	26½	26½	26½	+½
50	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	
1,200	76	76	75¾	75¾	
8,000	118	118¼	116	117	+¼
100	118	118	118	118	
1,420	73	73⅞	73	73¼	+¼
57,900	61¼	64¼	61¼	64	+1¾
4,945	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+¾
18,875	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¼	+¼
300	57¾	58¼	57¾	58¼	+¼
8,110	45½	46¼	45	46	+⅝
100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
210	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	
5,128	125	126	124⅞	125⅞	+⅜
8,800	35	35⅞	35	35⅞	+⅛
900	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
50	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	
100	124	124	124	124	+1
4,400	17⅞	18	17	18	+⅝
400	31	32⅞	31	32⅞	+1⅝
100	85	85	85	85	
6,000	45½	46	45½	46	+⅜
300	40	40	39⅞	40	+⅛
200	22½	24½	22½	24	+⅛
12,900	77½	78⅞	77½	78⅞	+⅝
2,200	22⅞	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	+⅞
100	19½	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
200	24½	24½	24½	24½	+⅛
200	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+⅛
100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+1⅛
8,400	35⅞	36⅞	35⅞	36⅞	+2⅞
300	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+⅞
900	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+⅞
2,825	19	20⅞	19	20	+1⅛
600	39⅞	40⅞	39⅞	40⅞	+1
781,400					

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lot sales.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 25¼d per ounce and in New York at 55½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 3,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .01, 200 Calumet at 1.45, 2,000 Comstock at .07, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.30, 500 Oneida and Cripple Creek at .06½, 100 Gold Dollar at .04½, 10 Ophir at 1.60, 1,000 Phoenixville at .07½, 500 Potosi at .12, 200 Union at .09½, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .40.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Incorporated to-day:

Interstate and Trustees Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000; directors, H. H. Grossman, H. Fleischer and H. Meyer, New York.

Hamilton-Joyce Sales Company, Hornellsville; capital, $50,000; directors, W. Richardson, W. Joyce and H. E. Rice, Hornellsville.

Al. Ward Company, New York, (publishers); capital, $1,000; directors, Frank Brooker, C. A. Pike, Jacob Ward, Brooklyn.

A certificate of voluntary dissolution was filed yesterday by the Secretary of State by the New York Paving and Repair Company.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 17.—These charters were granted at Dover to-day:

Pennsylvania Plate and Window Glass Company of Pittsburg, to manufacture and sell plate window glass; capital, $50,000.

Lincoln Shoe Company of Pittsburg, Penn., to manufacture shoes; capital, $50,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Steamers Alongside This Day.

A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	Sandy Hook .....
Gedney Channel	Gedney Channel .....
High Water This Day.	
A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	Sandy Hook .....
Gedney Channel	Gedney Channel .....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 18.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	8:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	12:00 M.
Niagara, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti, Cuba, &c.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick and Mobile	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 22.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.
Athos, Inagua, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M.
	*10:30 A. M.
Barotse, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	9:00 A. M.
Campania, Liverpool, via Queenstown	11:30 A. M.
	*1:30 P. M.
Caracas, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	8:00 A. M.
	*9:30 A. M.
Columbia, Scotland via Glasgow	8:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.
Minnetonka, London	1:00 P. M.
Mesaba, Galveston via Key West	8:00 P. M.
Olinda, Cuba, via Havana	12:30 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	1:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	4:00 A. M.
Saint Dunstan, Antwerp, Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Hilary, Brazil, via Para and Manaos	12:00 M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.
Saturnia, Glasgow	2:00 P. M.
Saturnia, Guantanamo, Santiago, &c.	12:00 M.
Ulster, Guiana	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	8:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	12:00 M.
Niagara, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti, Cuba, &c.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick and Mobile	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 22.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.
Athos, Inagua, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M.
	*10:30 A. M.
Barotse, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	9:00 A. M.
Campania, Liverpool, via Queenstown	11:30 A. M.
	*1:30 P. M.
Caracas, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	8:00 A. M.
	*9:30 A. M.
Columbia, Scotland via Glasgow	8:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.
Minnetonka, London	1:00 P. M.
Mesaba, Galveston via Key West	3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Cuba, via Havana.	12:30 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	1:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland.	4:00 A. M.
Saint Dunstan, Antwerp, Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.

MONDAY, AUG. 24.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers for the ships named until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 8:00 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Bocas del Toro, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Mexico, by rail to Tampico, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 12:00 M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Yucatan, by rail to Progreso, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 12:00 M. Mails for Cuba, Porto Rico, Curacao and Venezuela, by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:00 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.)

Postal card mail closes at 5:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan and China, unless specially addressed mail for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 8:30 P. M. up to Aug. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for New Zealand, New South Wales, West Australia, (except those for Australian ports, Tasmania and Fiji Islands, via Europe and Suez Canal,) and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 8:30 P. M. up to Aug. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. If the Custom House clearance of the steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 8:30 P. M. up to Aug. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 9:30 P. M. up to Aug. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 8:30 P. M. up to Aug. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Minnesota. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shinyeru of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco.—The packets for Hawaii, Japan, (especially addressed "via Canada," or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 5:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 18.

Augusta, Gibralter, Aug. 1.
Denver, Galveston, Aug. 12.
Germania, Naples, Aug. 6.
Kaiser Prinz Heinrich, Barbados, July 30.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Gr., Bremen, Aug. 11.
Lombardia, Naples, Aug. 6.
Louisiana, Stettin, July 25.
Sicilia, Gibralter, July 28.
Victorian, Liverpool, Aug. 7.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Aug. 17.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Aug. 5.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Aug. 11.

THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

El Alto, Galveston, Aug. 15.
El Mar, New Orleans, Aug. 13.
Norge, Christiansand, Aug. 7.
Patricia, Hamburg, Aug. 16.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21.

Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 12.
Cymric, Liverpool, Aug. 8.
Hallasteen, Liverpool, Aug. 8.

SATURDAY, AUG. 22.

Cymric, Liverpool, Aug. 10.
New York, Southampton, Aug. 15.
Umbria, Liverpool, Aug. 15.

SUNDAY, AUG. 23.

British Prince, Antwerp, Aug. 6.
La Bretagne, Havre, Aug. 15.

Arrived.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Layland, London Aug. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Attila, (Br.,) Montall, Nassau Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Morton & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 16th.

SS Yalu, Grant, Galveston Aug. 11, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Co.

SS Caracas, Woodfrin, La Guayra, &c., Aug. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Giles & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 5:10 A. M.

SS Proteus, Gager, New Orleans Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Southern Pacific Company.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Julia Luckenbach, Atkinson, Port Arthur, d. &c., with oil to the Standard Oil Co.—vessel to J. Luckenbach.

SS Olinda, (Cuban) Hansen, Cardenas, &c., Aug. 8, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 A. M.

SS Lassell, Wallace, Brunswick, Ga., Aug. 16, with railroad ties to order—vessel to McCaldin Bros.

SS Saturnia, (Span.,) Lusarraga, Gibara, &c., July 29, with sugar to Lorrinaga & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Hudson, (Br.,) Durnett, Kobe, &c., April 26, with mdse. to Philip Rupprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Brighton, (Nor.,) Knoph, Port Maria Aug. 10 and Port Antonio 12th, with fruit and passengers to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:5 P. M.

SS Vaderland, (Belg.,) Rhoff, Antwerp Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the International Mercantile Marine Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Tyrrhian, Johnson, Colon Aug. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 2:40 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 17, 8:00 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Northtown, for Port Arthur, Texas.
SS Marcus, for Norfolk and Newport News.
U. S. revenue cutter Dix, for —.
U. S. revenue Algonquin, for —.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool Aug. 16.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dallmann, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 6 A. M. yesterday.

SS Madonna, (Br.,) Capt. Price, from New York via Algiers for Aden, Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Port Said yesterday.

SS St. Pierre, (Br.,) Capt. Tyson, from New York via Algiers for Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Port Said yesterday.

SS Richmond Castle, (Br.,) McDowell, from New York for Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Aden, yesterday.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York via Plymouth for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 8 A. M. yesterday.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Pretorian, (Br.,) Capt. McDonald, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Capt. Starrett, from Glasgow for New York, passed Inishtrahull yesterday.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Capt. Mahnel, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, (from Bremen,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 8 A. M. yesterday.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, (from Hull,) sld. from Portland for New York yesterday.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Boulogne for New York at 6 A. M. yesterday.

SS Charlois, (Dutch.) Capt. Julfs, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head yesterday.

SS Noordland, (Dutch.) Capt. Buiz, from Amsterdam for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Numidian, (Br.,) Capt. Finn, from New York via Barbados, arr. at Para Aug. 16.

SS Pelinaeus, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Santos Aug. 15.

SS Montserrat, (Span.,) Capt. Garriga, from New York for Barcelona, arr. at Cadiz Aug. 15.

SS Prussian, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York via Malta, arr. at Trieste Aug. 15.

SS Noordyck, (Nor.,) Capt. Beers, from New York for Manila, Hongkong, &c., arr. at Singapore yesterday.

SS Chelmsham, (Br.,) Capt. Brophy, from Manila for Marseilles and New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Grangesten, (Br.,) Capt. Teague, (from Para,) sld. from Barbados for New York Aug. 14.

SS Manico, (Br.,) Capt. Leslie, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Delagoa Bay, arr. at Delagoa Bay, London, to-day.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Capt. Preuss, from New York, arr. at Bermuda at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Zealand, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Queen Mary, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, from Manila and Cebu for New York, passed Gibraltar Aug. 16.

SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kinsky, from Stettin for New York, passed Gulf of Lewis to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Gordon, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville at 10:30 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Aug. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bennett vs. Davis.
2—Buchanan vs. Browville.
4—Davidovitz vs. Davidovitz.
5—Merino vs. Munoz.
6—Prevost Real Estate Co. vs. Astoria Land Co.
8—Weber vs. Schmitt.
9—Weld vs. Weld.
10—In re Tuxedo Club Society.
11—Fidelity & Casualty Co. vs. Blum.
12—Mcallist vs. Lane.
13—Kyslipar vs. Judenfrund.
14—Wolff Dental Co. vs. Collier.
15—Tomey vs. Trevor.
16—City of New York vs. Matthews.
18—Weaver vs. Weaver.
19—Miles vs. Annan.
20—Southern Stove Mfg. Co. vs. Freeman.
21—Cox vs. Schmitt.
22—Taubert vs. United Tel. Co.
23—Same vs. same.
24—In re Dickey Av.
25—Stanton vs. Randall.
26—Reiter vs. Kaiserstein.
27—Robb vs. Robb.
28—Treadwell vs. Greene.
29—Same vs. same.
30—McCallin vs. Hibbard.
31—Mack vs. Winder.
32—In re A. A. Griffing Iron Co.
33—In re Stillinger.
34—Schwab vs. Schwab.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bennett vs. Davis.
2—Buchanan vs. Browville.
4—Davidovitz vs. Davidovitz.
5—Merino vs. Munoz.
6—Prevost Real Estate Co. vs. Astoria Land Co.
8—Weber vs. Schmitt.
9—Weld vs. Weld.
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30—McCallin vs. Hibbard.
31—Mack vs. Winder.
32—In re A. A. Griffing Iron Co.
33—In re Stillinger.
34—Schwab vs. Schwab.
35—Dreyer vs. Tuerin.
36—N. Y. Ass. & Trust Co. vs. Meyers.
37—Vlasic vs. Town Union Pub. Co.
38—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Muldoon.
39—Connolly vs. Board of Education.
40—Ins. Co. vs. City of New York.
41—Garfield Bank vs. Bayles.
42—Keith vs. same.
43—Stetzel Co. vs. same.
44—Drexel vs. same.
45—Hatch vs. same.
46—Pacific Trust Co. vs. same.
47—Frohman vs. same.
48—McDonald vs. Cassidy.
49—Prowse vs. Cole.
50—Treadwell vs. Greene.
51—Same vs. Hilliard.
52—Hearit vs. Hearit.
53—In re N. Y. Fruit & Produce Co.
54—Cohen vs. Maily.
55—Well vs. Friess.
56—City of New York vs. Richmond B. E. Co.
57—In re Celestialis Quarry Co.
58—Hirsch Co. vs. Stillman.
59—Woodend vs. Brown.
60—Mahnke vs. Fulcrich.
61—Adams vs. Ford.
62—Lee vs. same.

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Witzenfeld, J.—Will for probate of Cecilia Muldoon, late of New York, in County Court House, will be probated at 10:30 A. M.

Cosp vs. same.
James McDowell.
George Grout.
Dwight M. Sheldon.
Elizabeth Golding.
Joseph Rudolph.
Katherine Muller.
Frank Kenny.
Daniel Molloy.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Hold in Trial Term, Part IV. Motions in Building, (Chambers Term.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Demurrers on nothing will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, R.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Corrigan for the People.

1—Samuel Fatta.
2—Philippe Gaudin.
3—Rodolfo Palermo.
4—John Johnson.
5—Isaac Schmerl.
6—Jacques Du Bois.
7—Joseph Moran.
8—Manuel Roberverla.
9—Joseph Daniel.
10—William Connors.
11—Henry Wilson.
12—Henry Walker.
13—Louis Dommenhizer.
14—George Worthley.
15—John J. Mallon.
16—Jacob Cohen.
17—Frederick Beck.
18—Sam Leler.
19—Patrick Powers.
20—Frank Langer.
21—Harry White.
22—Charles Brown.
23—David Levy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Milton Davis.
2—Ernest Ellis.
3—Isaac Bernstein.
4—Carmelo Caldenale.
5—Harry Pegman.
6—Joseph Rothbart.
7—Charles Kember.
8—Louis Gans.
9—Patrick Coan.
10—Peter Batha.
11—William Purtell.
12—Frank A. Evans.
13—Giuseppe Locci.
14—Vincenzo Sessino.
15—Anthony Spoelt.
16—Charles Farrell.
17—Henry Scheffer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Paul Fuller et al. vs. Mary D. Eden et al.—Henry W. Aube.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—William F. Rochester vs. Leander S. Sinclair.—Edward C. Palmer.—Sally Arthuis et al. trustees, &c., vs. Margaret M. Kessler—H. C. S. Stimpson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Hamilton vs. Davies—Francis W. Pollock, in re Silbermann—E. L. Winthrop, jr.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.70¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.00
Cotton, middling	12.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	5.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.42
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.06⅝
Pork, mess	15.37½
Hogs, dressed	.05¼
Lard, prime	8.25
Iron, Northern, No. 2 foundry	17.75
Butter, Western creamery	.19¼

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Flour, steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 83c; No. 3 spring wheat, 78@81c; No. 2 red, 80c; No. 2 yellow, 84c; No. 2 oats, 34½c; No. 2 white, 36@36½c; No. 3 white, 35@36½c; No. 2 rye, 68c; bids to shipment for spring wheat, No. 1 flaxseed, $7; No. 1 Northwestern, $11; prime Timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $15.30@15.70; lard, per 100 lbs, $7.85@7.95; short ribs, sides, loose, $7.50; dry salted shoulders, boxed, 7@7½c; short clear sides, boxed, 8@8½c; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23; clover, contract grade, $9.75@10.50.

COTTON.—The cotton market continued very narrow, with most of the trading apparently confined to those already interested. The market yesterday opened easy at a decline of 4@6 points, and during the early session, notwithstanding a fair brief and unimportant rallies, displayed a downward tendency, and by September, which seemed to attract the greatest volume of offerings, the initial decline was in excess of 10 points, partly on the combined favorable weather which, in connection with the absence of aggressive cotton support, seemed to render the speculative tone decidedly weak. The market closed steady, disposing room operators to buy the month freely. September opened at 10.75 and sold down to 10.65, a net loss of 34 points, while at the lowest of the day the general list showed a net decline of from 9@20 points, with August some very weak, particularly in the afternoon, when it sold at 10.14 and closed at 12.10. September rallied a little just before the close, being finally quoted at 10.68, but the balance of the month were at practically the lowest of the session. The market was finally steady net [illegible] points lower. Sales were estimated at 75,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	12.20	12.25	12.14	12.10@12.12
September	10.75	10.75	10.50	10.52@10.60
October	9.95	9.95	9.87	9.87@9.88
December				9.69@9.70
January	9.72	9.72	9.67	9.67@9.68
February	9.72	9.72	9.68	9.69@9.70
March	9.70	9.70	9.67	9.67@9.68

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 50 bales; American, 4,000 bales; middling upland, 6.04d. Futures opened quiet, 1 point advance; closed easy and 2@4½ points lower on late crops; August, 6.09@6.4d; August-September, 6.37d@6.38; September, 6.27@6.28; September-October, 6.18@6.19; October-November, 6.12; November-December, 6.08; December-January, 6.08; January-February, 6.07; February-March, 6.06@6.07; March-April, 6.04; Manchester, Yarn firm; cloths no more demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bulls met with a severe check in their wheat operations yesterday, the market declining a full cent at New York, and 1½c in Minneapolis under general selling for long account and a lack of stimulating news, much to the last bulls' chagrin. Selling began right at the start, and was continued off and on all day. The only support came from shorts who, for the first time in some days, had an opportunity to make a good turn on the bear side of the market. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 89½c; No. 1 Northern, 86½c; and No. 2 red, Chicago, 86½c, all to arrive; No. 2 red, New York, 86½c, spot.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 81c; September, 80½c; December, 84½c; May, 87½c; No. 2 hard, 79@80½c; cash, 80@81c; September, 80½c; December, 84½c; May, 86½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 72c; September, 72½c; December, 66c; May, 67½c. No. 2 white, 73c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 86@87c; No. 2 Northern, 84@85c; September, 83½@83½c; No. 1 hard, 86@87c. Corn—September, 62½c; No. 3, 54½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—Wheat—89¼@89½c; December, 89¼@90½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 90½c; No. 1 Northern, 89@90½c; No. 2 Northern, 81@86½c; No. 3 Northern, 76@80c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 17.—Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 hard, 89½c; No. 1 Northern, 89½c; No. 2 Northern, 87½c; September, 84½c; December, 84½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.85@5.10; Winter straights, $3.60@3.80; Winter patents, $4.00@4.20; Spring clears, $3.40@3.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@3.00; Minnesota No. 1 bakers, $2.80@3.10; rye flour, $3.60@3.80, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.60@3.80; choice to fancy, $3.90@4.20. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.30@3.50, as to grind. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.60@1.80; coarse, $1.60@1.70. Feed—Coarse Spring bran, spot, $14.50@15.50, sacks, to arrive, 200 lb. September, $14.75; spring bran, middling, $15@15.50, in 200-lb sacks; city bran, $14.50@15.50; Winter bran, $14.50@15.50, in 200-lb sacks, to arrive; 200 lb. September, $14.75; spring bran, middling, $15@15.50, in 200-lb sacks; city bran, $14.50@15.50; Winter bran, $14.50@15.50, in 200-lb sacks, to arrive; 200 lb. September, $14.75; bulk, 125 sacks, to arrive; all meal, $24.50@25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
December	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
May	84⅞	85⅞	84⅞	85⅞
Corn—				
September	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
December	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
May	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
Oats—				
September	34⅞	34⅞	34 1-16	34⅞
December	35	35	35⅞	35⅞
May	38	38	37⅞	37⅞
Lard—				
September	$7.87½	$7.90	$7.85½	$7.85½
October	7.90	7.90	7.85½	7.85½
Ribs—		

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Nearly Every Private Transaction Above Seventy-fifth Street.

William B. Mahgam has sold for a Mr. Currier the two lots on the west side of Seventh Avenue, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 50 by 75; also the lot 25 by 99.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 75 feet west of Seventh Avenue, to a builder, who will improve the property at once.

Albert Miller, with D. Schiff, has sold for the Buschendorf estate 126 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Matthew C. Henry to an operator 56 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, a three-story and basement private house, 19.8 by 100.11. These brokers last week negotiated the sale to a Mr. Kahn of 54 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

John McCarthy was the broker in the sale of 434 East Seventy-sixth Street for Cander & Smith to Hyman Silberstein.

Louis H. Peavy has sold 4 and 6 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, five-story flats, 50 by 100.13.

Jacob H. Rubin has sold 124 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Duff & Conger have sold for J. Leopold to Mrs. Otto Abraham 150 East Ninety-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling 18.9 by 100.

Duff & Conger have sold for Ellen Burke to Meyer & Aaronson 346 East Eighty-sixth Street, a four-story tenement, 20 by 88.2.

G. Freeman and B. Chenkin have sold to Lowenfeld & Frager for D. Abbate and Pietro Alvino 324 and 326 Broome Street, three-story brick buildings, 40 by 90.11. The property, which was bought last week by Mr. Elkins, is to be improved by a seven-story tenement.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. has sold for Mrs. Elizabeth Wilcox the unimproved property bounded by One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets and Jerry and Teller Avenues, about 156 by 234, comprising thirty-six city lots.

Louis Lese has through Swartwout & Co. bought the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 250 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 99.11.

Max Marx has through W. S. Jennings to Isidor Wittkind the five-story apartment house 168 Lenox Avenue, 23.6½ by 97, one of the two houses lately purchased from J. C. Sinclair through Ernest Trodlenz.

Douglas Porges sold for a client to a Mrs. Reynolds, 151 West Ninety-seventh Street, a four-story private dwelling, 17.6 by 100.

Isaac and Harry Goodstein have purchased from Abram Saunter of 26 and 28 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.

A. Bachrach has sold the seven-story apartment building, 222 and 224 East Fifty-first Street, on a plot 38.4 by 100.

Result at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.:
119 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brick tenement; subject to the plaintiff, C. D. Kuhlman $6,815

To-day's Auction Sale.

The only offering scheduled to-day for auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, is the following:

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Ann Bird Gardiner, referee, 261 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, four-story stone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,526; subject to another mortgage for $21,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for Alterations.

(No plans for new buildings were filed yesterday.)

Nos. 268 and 270 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Nos. 262 and 268 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to two two and one one-and-a-half story brick markets; Schwarzler & Johnson, 49 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owners; H. Hornberger, of 622 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 61 West Seventy-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; W. E. Woodyard, premises, owner; A. L. Humphrys of Flatbush, L. I., architect; cost, $500.

Northwest corner Lexington Avenue, 210 feet south of De Witt Avenue, to a two-story frame stable, 23 by 36; Charles J. Reinhardt of White Plains Road and Westchester Avenue, owner; William T. Mayo of White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

BRETTON HALL LEASED.

John R. & Oscar L. Foley have leased to Anderson & Price for twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of $2,384,000, for Irons & Todd, who compose the Seaboard Realty and Eighty-sixth Street Companies, Bretton Hall, the twelve-story basement and deckhouse fireproof apartment hotel on the east side of Broadway from Eighty-fifth to Eighty-sixth Street. The building, which is almost finished, has a complete electric plant and six elevators. It was planned for 187 suites, with 506 rooms, 231 baths, and 238 toilet rooms.

The hotel has 200 Broadway frontage of 205 feet, 114.6 feet on Eighty-fifth Street, 100.11 feet on Eighty-sixth Street, and its rear measurement is 204.4 feet. It was conveyed Jan. 6, 1902, by Le Grand K. Pettit to the Eighty-sixth Street Company as unimproved property, with a mortgage of $200,000 on it. March 10, 1902, a building loan of $1,250,000 at 6 per cent. was secured from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subsequently the Eighty-sixth Street Company mortgaged the property for $1,900,000 at 6 per cent., due Oct. 1, 1903, to the General Building and Construction Company. Plans for the hotel, filed June 7, 1902, called for an outlay of $1,550,000. The Architect is H. B. Mulliken.

Anderson & Price conduct the Mount Washington Hotel, at Bretton Woods, White Mountains, N. H., and the Mount Pleasant Hotel, at the same place, and manage for Henry M. Flagler, during the Winter, the Ormond Hotel, at Ormond, Fla. Butler Smith is associated with them in the Bretton Hall Hotel.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Aug. 17.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,809 and 1,811, e s, 49.11x80; John G. Pfeiffer to Max Marx, (mtg $15,000,) other considerations $100
AMSTERDAM AV, 1,809 and 1,811, e s, 49.11x80; Max Marx to Michael J. Dowd, (mtg $15,000,) other considerations and 100
AMSTERDAM AV, 146, e s, 25x90; Carl Rahlmann to Wm. F. Williams, (mtg $21,000,) other considerations and 100
BURNSIDE AV, 675, s w s, 25x105.7x29.6x101.4; Louis Eickwort, Jr., to Louis Sherry, (mtg $6,500) ..... Nom.
CHAUNCEY ST, 100, s w s, 100.10 ft s of Pitkin St, 25x100; Howard W. Charles to Willet P. Cook, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.
ELDRIDGE ST, 162, w s, 25x100; Louis Hallock to Jennie Waldman, undivided ..... Nom.
ELDRIDGE ST, 162, w s, 25x100; Jennie Waldman to Harris H. Greenberg, (mtg $28,000,) other considerations and 100
INWOOD AV, w s, 174.4 ft n from an angle in avenue opposite Clarke Place, runs w 214.6x s 4 to 170th St x e 17.10x s 5.6x; Edward S. Hatch to William B. Wetmore ..... Nom.
INWOOD AV, w s, 174.4 ft n from an angle in avenue opposite Clarke Place, runs w 214.6x s 4 to 170th St x e 17.10x s 5.6x; John J. Malone to Katharine B. Wetmore ..... Nom.
LOTS 205 and 206, as map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill, executor, to August Dienst 1,800
MOTT ST, 374 and 376, e s, rear n 50.4x e 21.11x s 25.5x e 4.11x s 14.2x w 27.7; Sarah Kaplan to Angelo Leonici, (mtg $12,000,) other considerations and 100
OPDYKE ST, e s, 100 ft s of Lincoln Av, 50x100; Benjamin Backer, referee, to Frank Mewitt 825
PARK AV, lot 31, map of village of Mount Vernon; William Gaston to Harold Swain, other consideration and 100
RIVINGTON ST, 217 and 219, s e corner of Pitt St, 48.10x87; Louis Odinsky and Solomon to Morris D. Sollinger, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.
WEST END AV, 651, w s, 20x100; Mary J. Walker to Elizabeth M. Stryker, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.
WILLETT ST, e s, 62 ft s of Grand St, 19x80; Elsie L. Hess and another to Sigmund Morgenstern and another, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.
107 ST, 23 East, 25x90.4x25.2x77.3; Miriam Kohn and another to Mark Rosenthal, (mtg $20,250) ..... Nom.
FIFTH AV, 1,224 and 1,226, s w s, 25x100; Jacob Wach to Philip Hattemer, (mtg $28,000,) other considerations and 100
27TH ST, 718 East, 25x98.11; Marion E. Brown to Ella A. Brown, quitclaim ..... Nom.
SARATOGA AV, 1,000 and 1,002, s e s, 50x100.5; Edwards L. Bridge, individually and as executor, to Henrietta L. Lee ..... Nom.
BRY ST, s e s, 425 ft s of 9th Av, 25x100.8; Jacob Wach to Harold Smith ..... Nom.
9TH ST, s e s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.2; Charles F. Frame to Fred Dietz $8,000
10TH ST, 36 East, 20x192.2; Theodosia Hatch to James A. Glover, (mtg $25,000) 35,000
82ND ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102; Bernhard Nussbaum to Samuel Neuman and another, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100
86TH ST, 157 East, 25.6x100.8; Eleanora A. Reily and another, executors, to Meyer B. Rimberg 31,500
100TH ST, 158 West, 25 x half block; Elias Baking to George Bieser, (mtg $18,000) other consideration and 100
100TH ST, 78 East, 17x100.11; Thomas O'Reilly to Moses Guldman and another, (mtg $5,000,) other considerations and 100
132D ST, 438 West, 20x99.11; Albert S. Reimann to Albert Cashman, (mtg $19,625) ..... Nom.
139TH ST, 639 East, 25x100; D. Brainerd Ray to August Oesting, (mtg $15,500,) other consideration and 100
140TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x250.11; Rosario Imperiale to Mary Kolm, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.
173D ST, 773 East, 25x75; Antonia Kling, subject to Herman Rosenthal, (mtg $12,000) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACCO, John, to Philip Fesch, Avenue B, 203, leasehold, all title, (2 mgs) $1,000
BIMBERG, Meyer R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 28th St, 157 East, 1 year 14,000
BRINCKMANN, Henry, to Anna B. Goedinger; Willow Av, n w corner of 153d St, due Aug. 25, 1903, 6 per cent. 300
CAHLMAN, Albert to Albert S. Reimann; 153d St, 825 West, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,075
CAPLEAS, William C., to Carrie L. Hise; Amsterdam Av, 748, prior mtg $21,000, 4 years 6,800
COOK, Willet F., to Howard W. Charles; Cleveland Av, w s, 100.16 ft s of 171st St, 2 years 500
DIENER, August, to Edward M. Neill, executor; Lots 205 and 206, second map of property of Neill estate, due May 4, 1906 900
DIETZ, Frederick, to Charles F. Frame and another; 76th St, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 20,000
DOWD, Michael J., to Max Marx; Amsterdam Av, e s, 74.11 ft s of 150th St, prior mtg $7,500, due July 18, 1904 7,500
DOWD, Michael J., to Max Marx; Amsterdam Av, e s, 50 ft s of 150th St, prior mtg $7,500, due July 18, 1904 7,000
FEURER, Philipp, to Bay State Building Institution; 3d Av, e s, 60.1 ft n of 52d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 9,000
GARLICK, Michael, to Business Men's Realty Company; Houghton St, 428 and 432 East, due June 12, 1904, 6 per cent. 20,000
GOODMAN, Abraham, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 1st Av, 1 and 3, n w corner of Houston St, 170, 1 year, 6 per cent. 25,000
GOLDMAN, Moses, and another to Thomas O'Reilly; 109th St, 76 East, prior mtg $25,000, installments, 4 per cent. 4,000
GERSHBURG, Harris H., to Jennie Waldman; Eldridge St, 165, due Aug. 8, 1923, 6 per cent. 9,500
HAFTNER, Philipp, to Samuel Strasbourger; 7th Av, s s w corner of 147th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 7,000
LABRIOLA, Joseph, and another to the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen; Grand St, 203 and 205, s w corner of Mott St, 145, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 67,000
LABRIOLA, Joseph, and another to Bernhard Mayer; Grand St, 203 and 205, s w corner of Mott St, 145, 5 years, prior mtg $97,000, due May 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 17,000
LAPP, George E., to Henry T. Rendall; Prince St, 63, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 14,000
MEINER, Leo, and another, to Dollar Savings Bank; 152d St, (Bronx) e s, 275 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year, gold 10,000
MORGENSTERN, Sigmund, and another to Elsie L. Hess and another; Willett St, e s, 62 ft n of Grand St, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years, — per cent. 4,250
McDONAGH, Andrew, to Fanny I. Gearty; Stebbens Av, n w s, 54.1 ft n w of Chisholm St, prior mtg $1,500, due July 1, 1906 500
NEWMAN, Samuel, and another to Bernhard Nussbaum; 85th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 10 years, 6 per cent. 3,500
RENWICK, Stanhope C., to Julius J. Salke; West St, 226, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent. note 2,500
RENWICK, Stanhope C., to Julius J. Salke; West St, 226, assignment of rents 500
ROSENTHAL, Herman, to Antonia Klingenbeck; 173d St, 773 East, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,500
STINER, Hannah, to Louise M. Lee; 92d St, 14 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 35,000
VALLENDER, Richard, to American Mortgage Company; Park Av, 667, 1 year 22,000

Recorded Leases.

CROSBY ST, 33; Townsend Scudder, trustee, to Michael Scangarella, 5 years $2,400
GOUVERNEUR ST, 49; Wolf Herowitz to Joseph Ferraro, 3 years 384
LEXINGTON AV, 831; Rose McContigal to Thomas Conbaldy, 2 8-12 years 300
RIDGE ST, 54; Margaret McConaughy to Rebecca Fanger, 3 years 2,340
RIVINGTON ST, 65; Harris Cohen and another to Harris Goldberg, 4 10-12 years 720
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s corner of 172d St; Meyer Goldberg to Simi Onehowsky, 5 years 1,300
STANTON ST, 320; Margaret Lewis to Hirsch B. Benit, 3 years 600
WORTH ST, 174; Michele Colombo to Rocco Alessandro, 2 8-12 years 800
6TH AV, 894; Margaret J. Westcott to Michael Mechanic, 3 years $1,700 1,600

Assignments of Mortgages.

BIMBERG, Meyer R., to Arlington C. Hall $1
FIGUEROA, William G., to Charles E. Mattern 1
ROTHSTEIN, Annie, to India Wharf Realty Company 1
UNTERMYER, Samuel, to Josephine V. Duerr 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

WEST END AV, 472; Walter S. Brigham against Colonial Building Company and another, owners and contractors $226
141ST ST, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100; Harris Furman against Paul Knoll, owner and contractor 1,100
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 32, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.
EAST HOUSTON ST, 426 and 428; Business Men's Realty Company, loans, to Michael Garlick 20,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 153 and 154; Patrick Garland against John Noble and another, July 10, 1903 ..... $190
49TH ST, 220 and 222 West; Earnest Bagge against Wells Realty and Construction Company and another, Aug. 11, 1903 2,269

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, w s, 68.2 ft s of 81st St, 17x70; George Mangold against Charles Ast and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. G. Hummel.
MOTT AV, 842; City of New York against Henry L. Morris, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
100TH ST, n s, 57 ft e of First Av, 18x75; Siegfried Weis against Julius Weis and another, (specific performance;) attorney, Rosenswig.
101ST ST, 108 East; John R. Suydam against Julius Katzenberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Ellis.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EUREKA FIBRE PAPER COMPANY.—A judgment for $1,035 was entered here yesterday against the Eureka Fibre Paper Company of Fort Yan, N. Y., in favor of Michael Fuscarella for paper stock sold to the company between Dec. 1, 1902, and June 1, 1903. An attachment was recently obtained here against the company for $1,477 in favor of the Madison Paper Stock Company, for paper stock sold to it between Jan. 1 and June 1, 1903. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation.

Out of Town.

HUMES & SMITH.—Humes & Smith, grocers, of Binghamton, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy. The debts amount to $7,559, and the nominal assets are $11,020. The stock is listed at $5,000, and the uncollected accounts at $4,003.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

JAMES T. CLYDE.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Edward G. Benedict receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of James T. Clyde, who had a restaurant and roof garden at 1,128 Broadway, on the application of H. M. Noe & Co., creditors. The assets it was stated will not exceed $15,000, and the receiver's bond was fixed at $8,000. Creditors want the restaurant and roof garden kept open, and the receiver was authorized to continue the business for ten days.

MEISTRICH & KIRSCHNER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Wolf Meistrich and Harris Kirschner, who compose the firm of Meistrich & Kirschner, manufacturers of furs, at 18 East Fourteenth Street, by the following creditors: Isaac Herman, $400, and Ernest Wagner, $510. It was alleged that while insolvent, they paid $200 to B. Cohen a creditor, to prefer him, and permitted F. E. Perham to obtain a judgment against them for $531, on which execution was levied to the Sheriff.

EDWARD G. BYRNES.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Edward G. Byrnes, grocer, at 79 Catharine Street, this city, with stores in Brooklyn, Flushing, and New Rochelle, show liabilities of $153,951, of which there are secured $56,824, unsecured $70,183, accommodation paper $14,269, and taxes $1,236. The nominal assets are $124,618, consisting of stock in five stores, $7,450; outstanding accounts, $32,875; cash in bank, $2,984; seat in the Produce Exchange, $300; life insurance policies, $9,654, on which there are loans of $6,900, the total amount of insurance being $60,000, and real estate, $90,500, against which there are mortgages, interest, and taxes of about $47,600. The real estate consists of 79 Catharine Street and 91 Fourth Avenue, this city, and houses in Flushing and Mamaroneck. There are about 200 creditors, among them being John R. McDonald, Brooklyn, $12,500, secured; Union Savings Bank of Mamaroneck, $6,000, secured; W. H. O'Donell, 98 Hudson Street, $19,000, secured; Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, $6,094; First National Bank of Mamaroneck, $6,075; Gansevoort Bank, $5,080; Market and Fulton National Bank, $7,595; Benedict & Copp, $6,260; R. C. Williams & Co., $3,065, and Hutwelker Brothers, $2,800.

REDLING & MUENSER.—Gustav Muenser of New York and August Redling, partners who formerly composed the firm of Redling & Muenser, conducting a restaurant at Barclay and West Streets, New York, filed schedules in bankruptcy in the United States District Court in Trenton yesterday. The partnership debts aggregate $15,961.93, without assets. Although Muenser has no liability in the business, having sold out April 1, 1902, it was necessary under the law for him to sign the firm petition bearing his name in this prayer for the court to declare the firm bankrupt. The creditors are Fred Barth, New York, $8,087.56; William Peter Brewing Company, Town of Union, $5,000; Louis Kaell & Son, Washington Market, N. Y., $100; Henry H. Heeft & Co., 112 Murray Street, $40; Gerson Leligam & Co., Washington, corner Desbrosses Street, $410.57; Fred Hollender & Co., 115 Elm Street, $1,545.36. August Redling also filed as an individual a petition in bankruptcy, swearing that his debts were $33,902.91, and that he had but $152 assets.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARMSTRONG, George W.—R. H. M. Dewitt $120
ARNOLD, Reginald H.—Hudson Building 285
BILLEMIER, James E., and Harry W. Jordan—J. M. Drestel 1,040
BECKER, Ludwig—A. Lounis 200
CASILLO, Catito—A. Buccola and another 122
CORBITT, David J.—J. W. Cook 28
COCHRAN, John, and Robert E. Johnston—L. A. Williams 250
DEBOLT, Silbert—City of New York 124
FISCHL, Paulina—Louis Lesser 144
ELICE, John A.—Funk & Wagnalls Company 27
FARNHAM, Henry E.—G. H. Everall 640
FRENEL, Adolph—City of New York 50
GENTILE, Vincent—City of New York 60
HERR, Franklin H.—Realty Company of America 259
KERNER, William F.—George C. Batcheller & Co. 42
LEIGHTON, Charles W.—E. F. Pearce 87
MARTIGNER, Dora—F. A. Ray 29
MINCH, Ernest—E. S. Alpaugh and another 42
MARCHINY, Louis—Effelsheimer & Co. 102
MUIRHEID, Benjamin C.—E. B. Weed 716
PRICE, Joseph E.—City of New York 102
PELLEGRINO, Raffaele—A. Buccola and another 88
POLLAK, William V.—F. A. Brock 104
POCHESTER, William E.—C. A. Parsons 167
ROSS, Charles W.—J. Burnell & Co. 64
ROWLEY, Charles W.—Commercial Cable Company 43
ROTH, Samuel—City of New York 133
ROSENBERG, Hermann—J. Urban 235
SIMPSON, William E.—City of New York 237
SEELEY, Edward H.—City of New York 108
SLUTH, Martin—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 68
THORNTON, Amos—E. Lindlager 108
TIMPSON, William A.—City of New York 175
TURNER, Mary E.—M. Buchsbaum 60
WINTERNUTZ, William F.—J. Emanuel 67
WARNER, William—City of New York 67
WALTON, Alfred G.—City of New York 143
EUREKA FIBRE PAPER COMPANY—M. Fuscarella 1,035
THE TRIPLEX LIQUID AIR COMPANY of New York—J. M. Bell 120

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Capt. Edmund M. Blake, Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Charles Steele, Ordnance Department; Major George W. Goethals, (Corps of Engineers;) Capt. Briton C. Marsh, (Artillery Corps;) Capt. Edwin B. Babbitts, (Ordnance Department,) and Capt. Charles R. Wheeler, (Ordnance Department,) will proceed to Portland, Me., for the purpose of observing the manoeuvres to be held in Portland Harbor, which are to take place Aug. 21 to 28.

Capt. Odus C. Horney, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Portland, Me., on business pertaining to the artillery target practice to be held by the troops assembled in the Portland manoeuvre district.

First Lieut. Percy W. Arnold, First Cavalry, will report by letter to the commanding General, Department of Texas, for duty in that department pending the arrival of his troop therein.

Second Lieut. Max Johnson, Ninth Cavalry, is dropped from the rolls of the army for desertion, to take effect Aug. 15.

First Lieut. Louis Brechemin, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, upon his reported arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Baker and report for duty at that post.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. Jesse C. Chance and Theodore F. Forbes is announced.

Contract Surgeon John D. Brooks is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Snelling, vice Contract Surgeon James Reagles.

Changes in the stations of officers of the Artillery Corps:

Col. Charles Morris, from Sullivan's Island to San Francisco.

Col. Samuel M. Mills from the artillery district of Pensacola to Fort Warren.

Col. Abner H. Merrill from command of the Eastern District of New York to Fort Schuyler.

Col. Asher C. Taylor from Fort Screven to Fort Barrancas and command of the artillery district of Pensacola.

Lieut. Col. William F. Stewart from Fort Hancock to Fort Williams.

Lieut. Col. Anthony W. Vogdes from San Diego to Key West barracks.

Lieut. Col. Frank Thory to command of the artillery district of Baltimore.

Lieut. Col. Peter Leary, Jr., when relieved of his present command, will proceed to Fort Hancock.

Lieut. Col. Ramsey D. Potts from San Francisco to Fort Moultrie.

Lieut. Col. Charles Humphreys from Fort Stevens to Fort Dupont.

Lieut. Col. Luigi Lomia from Fort Morgan to Fort Baker.

Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck from Fort Sheridan to Fort Stevens.

Major Frank R. Anderson from Fort Ethan Allen to Fort Screven.

Major Robert H. Patterson from Fort Warren to Fort Rosecrans.

Major Charles F. Hobbs from the Presidio of San Francisco to Fort Barrancas.

Major Henry L. Harris from Fort Barrancas to Fort McKinley.

Major McGreen Crawford from Fort Schuyler to Fort McHenry.

Major Leverett H. Walker from Fort Hamilton to Fort Caswell.

Major Charles D. Parkhurst from Fort Constitution to Fort Preble.

Major Adam Sieker from Fort Monroe to Fort Morgan.

Major Charles W. Foster from Fort D. A. Russell to Fort Banks.

Major Eli D. Hoyle will proceed with the Third Battery on its march from Chickamauga Park to Fort Myer, and upon his arrival will assume command of the Field Artillery Battalion there.

Major Granger Adams from Fort Riley to Santiago, Cuba.

Capt. Charles G. Woodward from Fort Hamilton to Fort Sheridan.

Col. James O'Hara from command of artillery district of the Delaware to Fort Hamilton.

Navy.

The following officers have been commissioned: Rear Admiral Charles D. Rodgers, Capt. Chester, from Aug. 10; Capt. S. Schroeder, from Aug. 10; Surgeons A. G. Gruzwell and W. H. Bucher, with rank of Lieutenant Commander, from June 30; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson, with rank of Lieutenant, from July 19; Acting Assistant Surgeon W. N. McDonnell, appointed from Aug. 10.

Commander J. B. Murdock is detached from the Alliance and ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the Denver, and in command of that vessel when commissioned.

Commander R. H. Gall is detached from the Naval War College, Sept. 10, and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard, Sept. 16, for duty as equipment officer.

Commander H. A. Fiske is detached from the Naval War College, Sept. 10, and ordered to Cramp & Sons' Shipbuilding Company, Sept. 15, for duty as inspector of ordnance.

Lieut. R. S. Douglas is detached from the Alabama, Sept. 1, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. H. E. Yarnell is commissioned from July 16.

Lieut. G. W. Lawe is detached from the Indiana, has leave for thirty days; then to the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Assistant Paymaster J. F. Kutz is detached from the Independence and ordered to the Mare Island navy yard, Sept. 1, to duty in connection with the fitting out of the Petrel, and to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Chaplain J. P. S. Chadwick's orders of July 6 are modified; he is detached from the New York and ordered home to wait orders.

Chaplain A. W. Stone is detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Franklin.

Promotions and appointments in the Marine Corps: Major C. G. Long, commissioned Major, from June 19; Second Lieuts. W. B. Mikell and C. E. Guggenheim, appointed from Aug. 15; First Lieut. T. C. Turner, commissioned from March 4.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Arrivals—The Alliance, at Portland; the Alabama, Baltimore, Harry Dale, Dolphin, Illinois, Kearsarge, Olympia, Panther, Peoria, Texas, Topeka, Truxtun, Whipple, Worden, Yankee, Prairie, and Scorpion at Oyster Bay; the Stewart, at New York; the Bancroft, at San Juan; the San Francisco and Machias, at Villefranche; the Lancaster, at Lambert Point, and the Solace, at Cavite.

Sailings—The Michigan, from Harbor Springs, for Detroit; the Concord and Marblehead, from Hampton for Astoria; the El Cano, from Hankow for Kiu-Kiang.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Showers have continued in the Southern States, except along the Atlantic Coast, and there were also local showers from the Michigan peninsula westward through Northern Minnesota, in Southern Kansas, and the Southern plateau. Elsewhere the weather has been fair. Temperatures have fallen considerably in the West Gulf States and the mountain regions of Tennessee and North Carolina. They have generally risen elsewhere, and are decidedly above the seasonal average west of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Southern plateau.

There will be showers Tuesday in the South Atlantic and south portions of the Gulf States, and in the mountain districts of Tennessee, and the Dakotas, and showers Tuesday night or Wednesday in the Upper Mississippi and Upper Ohio Valleys; the lake and Central Rocky Mountain regions. Showers also are probable Wednesday and Wednesday night in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday. It will be warmer Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States, the Middle Mississippi Valley, and the middle slope. Temperatures will fall over the districts where showers are indicated.

On the New England Coast winds will be fresh east to south; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh south; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh east to southeast; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh and variable, though mostly south on the west coast; on the upper lakes, fresh to brisk east to south, with thunder squalls over northern portion; on the lower lakes, fresh east to south.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have light to fresh south winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

North Carolina, partly cloudy Tuesday; warmer in interior. Wednesday, fair; light to fresh east winds.

South Carolina, partly cloudy Tuesday; showers on the coast; warmer in interior. Wednesday, fair; light to fresh east winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy, probably showers and cooler in northern portion; light to fresh east to south winds.

Virginia, fair Tuesday, warmer in interior. Wednesday, fair, warmer on the coast; light east to south winds.

District of Columbia, fair, warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, fair; light east to south winds.

Maryland and Delaware, generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light to fresh east to south winds.

New England, fair Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy, with showers in afternoon or night; light to fresh east to south winds.

Eastern New York, fair Tuesday; warmer in interior. Wednesday, partly cloudy, probably showers and cooler in interior; light to fresh east to south winds.

New Jersey, fair Tuesday, warmer in interior. Wednesday, fair, except showers in northwest portion; light to fresh east to south winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy, probably showers and cooler in afternoon or night; light to fresh south winds.

North Dakota, fair Tuesday, preceded by showers in extreme portion; Wednesday, fair.

South Dakota, showers Tuesday; cooler in central and east portion; Wednesday, fair.

West Virginia, fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Minnesota, showers Tuesday, cooler in southeast portion; brisk to high southwest winds near Lake Superior; Wednesday, fair.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; winds east to south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, was as follows:

	1903.	1902.	1903.
3 A. M.	69	64	68
6 A. M.	67	62	68
9 A. M.	70	67	72
12 M.	70	75	79
4 P. M.	74	75	82
6 P. M.	73	77	80
9 P. M.	67	71	72
12 P. M.	68	68	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72½
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1902	67
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	69

The thermometer registered 64 degrees at 6 A. M. and 75 degrees at 6 P. M. Yesterday, the maximum temperature being 79 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 64 per cent. at 3 A. M. and 72 per cent. at 6 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Rents collected, property kept rented and cared for; will give your property personal attention; commission low. Claude E. Lasher, 110 West 34th St.

Must sacrifice elegant 3-story arranged two-family brick house; near rapid transit, one-half block from Amsterdam Av.; easy terms. Cahn, 2,959 3d Av.

West 148th St.—Three-story dwelling; all modern improvements; handsomely decorated; for sale; furnished or unfurnished. John Kennett Kellogg, 32 William St.

Snap!—Broadway, near Grand; 46 feet front to Mercer St.; price, $225,000.—Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attention—5-story improved tenement, 3 stores, $20,000; 5 tenement houses, with stores, 75x100, $36,000 each. Hoecht, 800 5th Av., 46th St.

Corner plot, 30x92, Avenue B, near 23d; price, $70,000; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Residences, vicinity Washington Square and Gramercy Park and other sections; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Six seven lots; Cherry St., near Rutgers; price, $65,000; terms reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap, quick purchaser; modern double tenement, East 48th St.; $19,500; rents, $2,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Plot of lots, suitable apartment or business, with loan; fine location; reasonable. Martin, 1,947 B'way, 65th.

Brick, private dwelling, 3-story and basement, 100ft. 40x100. Mrs. Monahan, 408 E. 117th St.

Four corner lots on Southern Boulevard and 175th St. Mrs. Monahan, 408 E. 117th St., City.

$32 St.—20-ft. flat, $17,500. Stockbide & Julian, 2,182 Broadway.

Bronx.

Pelham Av. Hotel, corner and next lot, to lease for summer garden.

$3,000 cash buys 8-room house, plot 50x100, block east Pelham Parkway station.

$1,400 cash buys Decatur Av. lot, 25x100, near terminus of L. Inquire 741 Pelham Av.

For Sale—4 lots on 183d St., 200 feet from Southern Boulevard; also four on Garden St., 90 feet from Southern Boulevard. James Glynn, owner, 428 East 117th St.

BENJ. H. IRVING,
184 BERGEN AVE., COR. 144TH ST.
BRONX PROPERTIES, EXCHANGING, APPRAISING, MORTGAGES SECURED.

Large assortment 1-2-3 family houses, located throughout Bronx; easy terms. Cahn, 2,959 3d Av.

Lots, 188th St.; easy terms; maps mailed; rapid transit; title guaranteed. Rose, 55 West 42d St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FLATBUSH LOTS.

$175 upward; worth $250 to $1,200; must close estate; splendid improved neighborhood; 35 minutes to bridge; easy terms. Call M. I. Belinkoff, 110 World Building.

Flatbush lots $150, worth $500; must close estate immediately; splendidly improved neighborhood; 35 minutes to bridge. Call Executor, 350 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Dean St.—In select Bedford section, near new Rapid Transit Station, three-story and basement; all modern improvements; decorated; for sale furnished or unfurnished. John Kennett Kellogg, 32 William St.

Quick cash buyers for Brooklyn realty; immediate answer. Browning Gulick & Co., 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Two four-story brick flats, President St., bet. 4th and 5th Avs., Brooklyn. Mrs. Monahan, 408 East 117th St., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SAL

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station (Forty-second Street and Park Avenue) as follows: [illegible]

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

READING SYSTEM NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

LEHIGH VALLEY.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is 4½ minutes later than that of the Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:05 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

8:05 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:05 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

11:05 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

8:05 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gerf, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

8:05 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Fort Wayne Saturday. Dining Car.

8:05 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Zanesville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:05 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, daily.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:05, 9:05, 9:35 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Sundays and Cortlandt Streets 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:48 (Dining Car), 11:05 (Dining Car), 1:05 (Dining Car), 2:05 (Dining Car), 3:05 (Dining Car), 4:05 (Dining Car), 4:18 (Dining Car), 5:05 (Dining Car), 6:05 (Dining Car), 7:05 (Dining Car), 8:05 (Dining Car), 9:05 (Dining Car), 11:10 night.

6:05 A. M. (Dining Car), 10:18 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:05 (Dining Car), 1:05 (Dining Car), 2:05 (Congressional Limited, all Parlor and Dining Cars), 3:05 (Dining Car), 4:05 (Dining Car), 4:18 (Dining Car), 5:05 (Congressional Limited, all Parlor and Dining Cars), 6:05 (Dining Car), 10:18 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:05 (Dining Car), 8:05 (Congressional Limited, all Parlor and Dining Cars), 9:05 (Dining Car), 11:10 night.

For Baltimore, 7:05, 9:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 11:10 P. M. nights.

For Washington, 7:05, 9:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 11:10 P. M. nights.

For Atlantic City, 7:05 A. M., 12:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 7:05 P. M. Sundays, 7:05 A. M., 4:05, 5:05, 7:05 P. M.

For Philadelphia, 5:05, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 9:35, 9:38, 10:05, 10:18, 10:48, 11:05 A. M., 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 4:18, 5:05, 6:05, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 11:10 P. M. nights.

For Trenton, 7:05, 9:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 11:10 P. M. nights.

For Long Branch, 9:05 A. M., 4:05 P. M. Sundays, 8:05 A. M.

For Sea Girt, 9:05 A. M., 4:05 P. M. Sundays, 8:05 A. M.

For Lakewood, 9:05 A. M., 4:05 P. M. Sundays, 8:05 A. M.

For Atlantic City, 9:05 A. M., 4:05 P. M. Sundays, 8:05 A. M.

For Cape May, 9:05 A. M., 4:05 P. M. Sundays, 8:05 A. M.

For Sea Isle City, 9:05 A. M., 4:05 P. M. Sundays, 8:05 A. M.

For Ocean City, 9:05 A. M., 4:05 P. M. Sundays, 8:05 A. M.

For Avalon, 9:05 A. M., 4:05 P. M. Sundays, 8:05 A. M.

For Stone Harbor, 9:05 A. M., 4:05 P. M. Sundays, 8:05 A. M.

For Anglesea, 9:05 A. M., 4:05 P. M. Sundays, 8:05 A. M.

For Wildwood, 9:05 A. M., 4:05 P. M. Sundays, 8:05 A. M.

For Cape May Island, 9:05 A. M., 4:05 P. M. Sundays, 8:05 A. M.

For Ocean City, 9:05 A. M., 4:05 P. M. Sundays, 8:05 A. M.

For Sea Isle

SHIPBUILDING TRUST SUIT

Foreclosure Action Not to Restore Bethlehem Works to Schwab.

He is with Reorganization Committee—Government Takes War Vessels from Yards.

William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the Shelden Reorganization Committee of the United States Shipbuilding Company, yesterday said that Charles M. Schwab, who, it has been frequently asserted, intended to get back his Bethlehem steel plant from the trust, is working in entire harmony with the committee. With them he will try to foreclose mortgages on the properties of the company, reorganize it, and make a new shipbuilding company which will be more compact, and which will contain the Bethlehem plant.

"It is the intention of the Reorganization Committee," said Mr. Cromwell, "to foreclose both the first and second mortgages on the properties. The first and second mortgage bondholders are acting together in this matter.

"Receiver Smith, of course, will contest the suit which we have brought, as he is in duty bound to do. But we have no doubt as to the outcome. The mortgages will be foreclosed, the Reorganization Committee will buy in the properties at the foreclosure sale, and then the company will be reorganized as the committee starts out to do.

"The Bethlehem steel plant will not be separated. Mr. Schwab is acting with us in this matter, and will continue to act with us in carrying out the plan. It is the intention of the committee to weld all the properties together into a compact concern. The Bethlehem steel plant will be a part of it.

"All the bondholders, minority and dissenting holders as well as the others, will get a share, of course, under this action."

Mr. Cromwell made this statement after a meeting of the Reorganization Committee yesterday afternoon, held after the receipt of news from New Jersey that the New York Security and Trust Company had received permission from Judge Kirkpatrick in Newark to bring suit against Receiver Smith to determine the amount due on the mortgages securing the second mortgage bonds. The Mercantile Trust Company was permitted some time ago to bring suit to foreclose the first mortgage. The first mortgage covered the shipbuilding properties, exclusive of the Bethlehem steel plant. The second mortgage covered the stocks of the Bethlehem plant as well as the other properties.

It was thought that the plan of the Reorganization Committee, which has been working in sympathy with Mr. Schwab, might be to use the foreclosure proceedings on the second mortgage to buy in the Bethlehem Steel Company's stocks. Mr. Cromwell denied that.

Receiver Smith, it was said yesterday, still hopes that the Reorganization Committee will take some action toward furnishing funds for the purpose of keeping the shipbuilding plants running. He regarded, it was said, the foreclosure suits as formal, and not necessarily unfriendly, the suits being necessary to the carrying out of the reorganization plans under the present circumstances. Whether the committee will help him remains to be seen.

The United States Navy Department yesterday served formal notice upon Lewis Nixon, ex-President of the United States Shipbuilding Company, and upon Receiver Smith, canceling the contracts for the building of the United States cruiser Chattanooga and the torpedo boats Nicholson and O'Brien. The Government takes the vessels from the Crescent yards, and will have them completed in some Government yard. When they are completed the cost will be calculated, deducted from contract price agreed on in the first place, and if there is anything left the shipbuilding company will get it.

There is a revenue cutter building in the Cramp yards for the Treasury Department, but the contract for that has not been canceled.

The three vessels named were far behindhand in construction, the contract time for finishing them having been passed last April. Again and again, Mr. Schwab said, the strikes in the yard caused the greater part of the delay. The Chattanooga, according to Receiver Smith, is about three-quarters finished.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 17.—President Chace was in New York this afternoon, and in his absence no one at the Crescent Shipyards would discuss the action of the United States in declaring forfeited the contract with the company for the construction of vessels now partly completed at the yards.

Sheriff Coriell, who is in charge of the plant, to secure creditors who have judgments, said he would consult counsel and take steps to resist the Government if it attempted to take away the partly completed vessels. He thought some means would be found to relieve him of responsibility, and at the same time secure the judgment creditors.

At the headquarters of the Mexican commission having charge of the construction of the Mexican gunboats building in the yard, it was intimated there was great pleasure over the action of the United States, as it created a precedent which would probably be followed step by step by the Mexican Government to release its vessels from the Sheriff.

Mayor Ryan and a committee of the Common Council went to Newark to-day to see Judge Kirkpatrick, President of the United States Shipbuilding Company, of which the Crescent yards were a part. Mr. Smith told them that the shut-down at the Crescent yards was a matter of necessity, but he hoped to announce within a few days that the yards would reopen.

TELEPHONES FOR POLICE.

Many Boxes to be Installed—General Greene Praises Robinson's Captors—Capt. Thomas to Retire.

Police Commissioner Greene made public yesterday his plans for the installation throughout the streets of Manhattan, at a cost of $30,855.20 per annum, of 661 police telephone boxes, which will keep the patrolmen in constant touch with their station houses and which can be used in an emergency to call assistance, ambulances, or for other purposes. The telephone company from whom the boxes will be rented will bear the cost of maintenance and repairs. Commissioner Greene hopes by October to have all the boxes installed.

The Commissioner yesterday praised the detectives who succeeded in capturing George Robinson on the roof of the house at 41 West Forty-seventh Street on Sunday night. "I moved Capt. Lantry from there because he didn't capture that fellow," he said. "I believe that he had committed all the robberies in that district."

It was reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that Police Captain Andrew J. Thomas will apply for retirement to-day on the ground of physical disability. Capt. Thomas will be fifty-four years old on Sept. 15, and is not eligible for retirement unless disabled permanently. Police Surgeon Nash, however, has made a report stating that Capt. Thomas has been examined and is physically unfit for duty.

HAGAMAN ESTATE INQUIRY.

Investigation Into Value of Property to Go on with John A. Foley as Referee.

Despite the opposition of Mrs. Frances Freeland Hagaman Delaberre, formerly the widow of Theodore Hagaman, Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday decided that the inquiry as to the value of the estate of Mr. Hagaman, in which John A. Foley was appointed as referee last January on the application of Isaac Hagaman and two sisters of the decedent, Mrs. Richard and Mrs. Andrews, must proceed.

Hagaman died in September, 1900, at the Waldorf-Astoria, leaving no will. His widow, who married Dr. Delaberre in July, 1902, applied for letters of administration. Hagaman's brothers and sisters, who have since his death asserted that it occurred under suspicious circumstances, claimed that he left at least $1,500,000, and demanded an investigation in order to ascertain how much he was worth at the time of his death.

Mrs. Delaberre contended she was entitled to any letters of administration which could be issued.

Mr. Foley took some testimony, which showed that Mr. Hagaman had turned over about $700,000 to his wife a few months before his death, of which she turned over $250,000 to Dr. H. C. Flower.

Mrs. Delaberre stopped the taking of testimony by a motion in which she claimed that Hagaman's relatives had barred themselves from contesting her right to act as administratrix by a release executed by them of all claims on his estate. They asserted the release had been secured by fraud and deceit.

Surrogate Fitzgerald holds that the circumstances connected with the delivery of the release render it valid, notwithstanding the allegations of the Hagaman family, and says his court cannot pass upon the question of fraud raised.

This conclusion, he says, does not preclude them from being heard as to the value of the estate, on which the administrator's bond must be based. He says that Isaac Hagaman asked to be appointed administrator, and the fact that he was a party to the release does not disqualify him from acting in that capacity, should the widow fail to give the necessary bond or fail to obtain letters of administration. For these reasons he directs the reference to be continued.

BISCHOFF WOULD BREAK WILL.

Justice's Brother, Recently Declared Sane, Begins Action on Father's Estate—Termed "Financial Suicide."

Franklin J. Bischoff, the brother of Justice Henry Bischoff, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, followed his Brooklyn suit against the Justice to recover $75,000 for alleged false imprisonment and incarceration as a lunatic, by appearing before Justice Vernon M. Davis and asking that his default be opened in an action tried before Justice Leventritt to declare the will of his father, Henry Bischoff, valid, and also for leave to come in and contest the will. Decision on the motion was reserved by Justice Davis.

Subsequent to the probate of the will an action was brought by Mr. Bischoff's executors to have the probate of the will declared valid and established. An answer was filed by Franklin J. Bischoff, but it was refused on the ground that he was incompetent and could only be represented by his guardian. The suit was undefended and the jury returned a judgment in favor of the validity of the will. This is the judgment which Franklin J. Bischoff now desires opened.

"The position the executors of Mr. Henry Bischoff will take," John J. Straley said in opposing the motion, "is that they are now opposed to hearing any proper proceedings and under any proper guardianship of this defendant. They are urging the necessity, under the circumstances of this case, for some kind of guardianship to be placed around this defendant so that he cannot of himself commit financial suicide."

Mr. Straley said that although Henry Bischoff left the defendant one-fifth of his estate, where he would only have received one-sixth had his father died intestate, he desired to have it declared invalid. Mr. Bischoff also expressly disinherited any legatee or devisee who should contest the will, and entitled Franklin J. Bischoff's indebtedness to his estate to be canceled in the discretion of his executors. Should Franklin J. Bischoff be unsuccessful in his contest he would receive nothing, while if successful he would receive less than the share bequeathed to him, and become responsible for this indebtedness. Besides what he owed the estate of his father, counsel said he owed creditors of his about $60,000, as the records submitted would show.

HILTON FAMILY DISPUTE.

Nathaniel S. Smith Removed as General Guardian of Albert B. Hilton's Three Children.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday handed down a decision removing Nathaniel S. Smith as general guardian of Albert, Vincent, and Helen Hilton, the children of Albert B. Hilton, and grandchildren of the late Henry Hilton. The application for the removal of Mr. Smith was made by Albert B. Hilton.

Mr. Hilton inherited a large share of his father's estate, and his children received $10,000 each. When he and his wife, whose sister is married to Mr. Smith, were going to Europe, Mr. Smith was appointed guardian to the children in order to obtain the income due them. Mr. Hilton claimed that Mr. Smith had invested part of the children's money in his wife's estate at Greenwich, Conn., on mortgage, the mortgage being on the joint shares of the children. Mr. Hilton further affirmed that certain differences had arisen between them which called for Mr. Smith's removal and contended that he should not have invested his children's money in property outside the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Smith argued that his action had been in the interest of the wards, and said that as soon as an objection had been made to the investment he had deposited the money in this State. He expressed his willingness to resign as their guardian, but objected to be forced out of the position.

FEARED BROADWAY CLOSING.

Business Men Were Temporarily Worried by Platforms Opposite St. Paul's Church.

Lower Broadway business men were worried early yesterday morning by what they feared was to be a total closing of the street in front of St. Paul's Church by the overhead platform being erected by the Degnon-McLean Company in connection with the tunnel to the Battery.

Up to 10 o'clock in the morning, in addition to the double rows of upright timbers in front of the church and the Park National Bank, on opposite sides of the street, there were two single rows of timbers just clear of the car tracks in the street. During the night there were some cross pieces which forced the trucks to take to the street car tracks to pass the temporary structure. These were cleared from the east side of the street by 7 o'clock, and the boss carpenter and his men worked until 10 o'clock to remove those on the west side of the street and take down the uprights in the middle of the street on that side, leaving only the single row of uprights east of the tracks to show for the night's work between the curbs.

The fact that the men worked until 10 o'clock in the morning was made the ground for a great deal of grumbling and declamation of bad faith against the contractors, who had promised and contracted to leave off work except during the night.

OBJECT TO DITCH METHOD.

Brooklyn Business Men Prepare to Act in the Matter of Fulton Street Subway Construction.

A large number of the merchants and business men of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, met yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn Club for the purpose of organizing for the protection of their interests against the possibility of the ditch method of construction being resorted to in the building of the Fulton Street section of the Brooklyn rapid transit tunnel. A temporary organization was effected, and the members of the Executive Committee were instructed to call upon the Rapid Transit Commission and try to learn just what plan will be followed in the work of constructing the subway in Fulton Street. An attempt will also be made to exact some promise as to the length of time that the street will be disturbed.

In the event that the merchants do not receive satisfactory assurances that the inconvenience and annoyance incident to the tunnel work will be reduced to a minimum a large organization of the business men affected will be formed to fight for the protection of their interests.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon James Matthews of A. D. Matthews's Sons was elected President of the temporary organization, Frank Bailey of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Secretary, and Charles E. Teale of Smith, Gray & Co., Assistant Secretary. The following were named as an Executive Committee: Arthur Gibb of Frederick Loeser & Co., Chairman; E. P. Rothschild of Abraham & Straus, George A. Price of Balch, Price & Co., and Charles S. Young, President of the National City Bank.

Deputy Chief Engineer Rice of the Rapid Transit Commission said yesterday:

"The Fulton Street merchants need have no fear that the tearing up of that street is going to injure their interests. All of the openings that are to be made will be only temporary, and while they are there they will be covered by a temporary roadway."

Coming to Study Grain Trade.

A committee from the New Orleans Board of Trade, composed of James W. Porch, A. F. Leonhardt, and Secretary Fred Muller, will arrive here next Sunday. They are examining into the grain conditions generally in the United States and other questions affecting the conduct of the New Orleans Board of Trade. They will stay at the Imperial.

COURT THREATENS WHEELER H. PECKHAM

Exciting Incident in Universal Tobacco Company Case.

Vice Chancellor Pitney Not Inclined to Appoint a Receiver for the Concern—Arguments of Counsel.

At the conclusion of the arguments pro and con for the appointment of a receiver for the Universal Tobacco Company, Vice Chancellor Henry C. Pitney in the Chancery Court at Jersey City yesterday afternoon threatened to commit Wheeler H. Peckham for contempt unless that lawyer resumed his seat and ceased making remarks that the court considered objectionable. W. Bourke Cochran, who with Mr. Peckham and James W. Osborne appeared for the defendant company, also had a lively time with the Vice Chancellor while he was making his speech, but was not threatened with commitment.

After Julien T. Davies, one of the counsel for the complainant stockholders, had terminated his argument Vice Chancellor Pitney observed that he would not appoint a receiver at this time, and in fact was not inclined to do so at all. He explained the negotiation of any of the stock or bonds of the company between now and Sept. 8. The Vice Chancellor then referred to a statement made by the lawyers for the complainants that an application made by their clients to examine the books of the company had been ignored.

"Gentlemen," said the Vice Chancellor, speaking to the defendants' lawyers, "I would advise you to allow the complainants to examine the books of the company. Although I do not order such an investigation, nevertheless I think it only right that they as stockholders should be allowed that privilege."

Previous to this statement by the Vice Chancellor the attorneys for the Universal Tobacco Company had acceded to a request of the Judge that they would promise not to sue on the Butler notes between now and Sept. 8. One stipulation was made by Mr. Peckham and Mr. Cockran and their associates in agreeing to this, which was to the effect that during the interval named no outsider should sue on any note, &c.

The Vice Chancellor again advised that the examination of the books be allowed, and intimated that such action would redound to the credit of the defendants when the question came to a final decision.

"I do not understand," asked Mr. Peckham, "that if we refuse, it will allow this examination we will incur the disapprobation of this court?"

The Vice Chancellor replied in the affirmative, but added that it would not prejudice their case in the least.

Mr. Peckham said he did not think it was quite fair to his side for the Vice Chancellor to make such statements on a request that had just been made by Mr. Davies (of counsel for the complainants) for the first time, and to which they had not had a chance to reply. Mr. Peckham then asked the Vice Chancellor if his statement that a refusal of the complainants' request would result in his disapprobation was a threat held over the defendants' heads.

"No, it is not a threat, and don't you say so, either!" shouted the venerable Vice Chancellor excitedly, knocking with all his might on the desk, while Mr. Peckham stood looking intently at him. At length the Vice Chancellor ordered him to take his seat, which he did.

Mr. Peckham talked for a moment with his associates, and then, arising said:

"Your Honor, we will say that if you persist in the course you indicate we will be compelled to absolutely withdraw every proposition we have made in this court."

"All right," exclaimed the excited Vice Chancellor, "but I will say that you gentlemen (referring to Messrs. Peckham, Osborne, and Cockran) have not elevated yourselves in the opinion of this court by your actions to-day."

"Well, your Honor has the mallet," remarked Mr. Peckham significantly.

"Mr. Peckham, I'll not hear a word further from you!" shouted the Vice Chancellor, fairly livid with rage; "take your seat! I'll commit you!"

Mr. Peckham did as he was told, and a few minutes later the court adjourned so far as the case against the Universal Tobacco Company is concerned until Sept. 8.

At the beginning of the day's proceedings Mr. Osborne, in opening the defense, explained that the Universal Tobacco Company was formed for the purpose of fighting the Tobacco Trust, and that W. H. Butler was made President. In order to carry out a scheme of fighting the stronger corporation, he said, it was necessary to buy up the D. H. McAlpin Union Tobacco Company and the Henry Clay Rock Company of London. George H. Butler, he said, went to England and acquired the latter, and Raphael Govin became manager of the concern on the other side. Mr. Tilford having charge in New York. These men, he declared, sold out to the rival company. The present action, he affirmed, was simply a proceeding to ruin the Universal Tobacco Company. Mr. Osborne said that the actions had been brought against Mr. Tilford to compel him to give up the profits he had made, but that it had been found impossible to serve the papers in the case on Mr. Tilford, as he had isolated himself in his apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Peckham followed Mr. Osborne, and declared that the present action was one of treachery on the part of those whom his clients were fighting, and that if a receiver was appointed it meant the ruination of the company.

Mr. Cockran next bitterly attacked Mr. Tilford for the part he had played in the case, notwithstanding that the aged Vice Chancellor repeatedly told him that it was of no use to try and drag the name of Mr. Tilford into the controversy.

After Mr. Cockran, Julien T. Davies spoke briefly for the complainants, saying that Mr. Tilford, Gen. McAlpin, and others had no desire whatever to wreck the company, and that they only wanted to take the management out of the hands of the Butlers, who he asserted had mismanaged it. He said he and his associates did not represent the American Tobacco Company.

TILFORD DENIES TREACHERY.

Answers President Butler of Universal Tobacco Company, and Explains Sale of Clay-Bock Concern.

Frank Tilford last night explained his position in regard to the sale of the Henry Clay-Bock Company to the Havana Commercial Company, and denied that he acted treacherously toward the Universal Tobacco Company in disposing of the Bock concern.

"All this talk by W. H. Butler about my treachery is ridiculous," said Mr. Tilford. "He is simply trying to divert attention from his own mismanagement, but I am tired of seeing my name constantly used by him. The sale of the Clay-Bock Company was a purely business matter, the Universal Company being unable to buy, and we sold elsewhere.

"In the latter part of the year 1901 negotiations were on foot for the purchase of a majority of the shares of capital stock of the Henry Clay-Bock Company, Limited, an English corporation, with the view to turning over these shares to the Havana Commercial Company, and a syndicate was formed for this purpose, the amount underwritten being $1,000,000. This syndicate never accomplished its object, but subsequently another syndicate was organized for the same purpose, the amount underwritten being $1,500,000.

"Of this second Mr. Govin and I were syndicate managers, and we succeeded in acquiring the stock of the Henry Clay-Bock Company, which it was the purpose of the syndicate to purchase. To effect this purchase we secured a large loan upon the underwriting.

"According to newspaper interviews, Mr. Butler's alleged grievance would appear to be that Mr. Govin and I did not effect a sale of the Henry Clay-Bock properties to the Universal Tobacco Company. The Havana Commercial Company and the Universal Company failed, however, to agree, and the syndicate finally found itself in a situation where it held the ownership of the Clay-Bock stock, but was liable upon a loan of approximately $1,500,000, and it would have been necessary for the members of the syndicate to pay up their subscriptions and take over their pro rata of the Clay-Bock stock unless some sale could be effected.

"It was under these conditions that the syndicate managers received an offer from the Havana Commercial Company to buy the stock for $2,000,000 in cash, which was sufficient to pay off the indebtedness of the syndicate and give the subscribers a profit of over 30 per cent.

"There has been pending for some time a suit brought in New York by Camille Wedderfeld in which he claims that the amount of syndicate profits was greater than those I have mentioned, but this I absolutely deny."

PRISONER TO BRIDEGROOM.

The Baron Emile Purcell of Hungary Finds Freedom and a Wife.

Baron Emile Purcell, who says he comes from Budapest, Hungary, made a quick change yesterday from prisoner in Yorkville Police Court to bridegroom at a wedding in the City Hall. The wedding occurred after the Baron had been locked up for two weeks on a charge of grand larceny, and he was discharged in Yorkville Court a few hours before the ceremony which made him the husband of Miss Lukacs of 2,667 Eighth Avenue.

John Lukacs, the father of the bride, was instrumental in securing the release of the Baron, whom he and his wife had known in Hungary. The father and mother left Budapest some years ago, when the daughter was a little girl, the acquaintance being renewed a year ago, when the Baron came to this country to find the child grown to womanhood and now twenty-two years of age.

When the Baron was arrested two weeks ago he was unable to get bail, but his present wife visited him daily, and when he asked her hand in marriage her parents consented. He is said to be of an excellent family and heir to a considerable estate. Alderman Marks performed the ceremony, not omitting to kiss the bride.

Five Aldermen were kept busy yesterday for forty-one couples appeared at the City Hall during the day and were duly made husbands and wives.

ERIE RAILROAD GETS A PIER.

Alderman McCall Attacks Commissioner Hawkes About the Price.

Dock leases required a considerable part of the attention of the members of the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday when Alderman John T. McCall, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, attacked the position of Dock Commissioner McDougall Hawkes in connection with the rental of a North River pier to the Erie Railroad.

Acting Mayor Fornes presided at the meeting, which was attended by City Chamberlain Gould, Acting Controller Phillips, and Mr. McCall. The question of approving the lease of a North River pier between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, adjoining the one leased to Joseph Egan by the old Tammany Dock Board, was the only matter of interest before the Commissioners. Dock Commissioner Hawkes has leased this pier to the Erie for $3,240 annually, though the Commissioner, in an affidavit made concerning the Egan lease some time ago, said that it was worth $20,000 annually. Alderman McCall took occasion to state that at a previous meeting Mr. Hawkes had stated the Egan pier brought in but $1,200 a year, whereas it should have brought $20,000. Mr. McCall then said that if this statement was so it showed an almost incredible discrepancy between the price obtained from the Erie Road by the Fusion Commissioner and the actual worth of the pier.

After this statement from the Alderman the Commissioners approved the lease.

POLICEMEN'S SLAYER FREE.

Grand Jury Fails to Indict Sanders, the Negro, Who Killed Gilhooley and Peters, and Wounded Russo.

Jefferson Sanders, the negro who on May 2 shot and killed two policemen and wounded another, was released from custody yesterday by Recorder Goff in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions.

On the day of the shooting the police parade occurred. Sanders was employed in what was known as the Lenox Hotel, at Sixth Avenue and Third Street. At the conclusion of the parade, Sergt. Thomas Gilhooley and Patrolmen Ernest Peters and Joseph Russo, all members of Inspector Kane's staff in Long Island City, entered the hotel and created trouble. Sanders was terribly beaten, and then he pulled his own revolver and fired at the three men, killing Peters and Gilhooley and injuring Russo so severely that he remained in a hospital until recently, when he was remanded to patrol duty. Sanders was also a patient in the hospital until a short time ago, when he had recovered sufficiently to be removed to the Tombs prison.

The Grand Jury yesterday spent two hours considering the evidence adduced in the case by the District Attorney's office and failed to find an indictment. Assistant District Attorney Perkins said in court that from the evidence in the case it was clearly shown that Sanders had been attacked by Gilhooley, and did not shoot until he had been beaten by the policemen and they had drawn their revolvers.

GROCER WHO MAY BE INSANE.

Frederick M. Hochkiss of Meriden, Conn., Committed to Bellevue for Observation.

Frederick M. Hochkiss, a retired grocer of Meriden, Conn., was yesterday afternoon in the Jefferson Market Court, committed by Magistrate Flammer to Bellevue Hospital insane pavilion for observation. Hochkiss, who is fifty-seven years old, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the Stevens House in Lower Broadway, on a warrant issued at the instance of his guardian, John Coe, a New Jersey lawyer, who appeared before Magistrate Mayo in the Jefferson Market Court last May and secured the warrant.

Court Officer Evans of the Jefferson Market Court, who has had the warrant to serve, has been looking for Hochkiss for some time. Yesterday he learned that the man was in the down-town hotel. Hochkiss, who, it is claimed, has been violent at times, at first refused to accompany the officer, but upon being told he was wanted in the "Hillon case," replied:

"Oh, yes. I know all about it. I'll go."

Evans and Hochkiss then got into a cab and drove to the court. On the way up town Hochkiss told the officer he had made an automobile last week, and had sold it for $4,000.

It was Walter Coe, a son of the complainant in the case, who appeared in court and asked that Hochkiss be committed for observation. In the court room Hochkiss carried a heavy cane the head of which is a human skull. On the latter engraved in Roman letters are the characters, "XIII." Below on a silver band are cross bones.

AN EXECUTRIX DISQUALIFIED.

Sister of Burns, the Restaurant Keeper, Barred from the Management of His Estate.

Mrs. Susie E. Fitchet, a sister of Samuel P. Burns, the Sixth Avenue restaurant keeper, who died some months ago, yesterday had the letters testamentary granted her on his estate, of which she is an executrix, revoked by Surrogate Fitzgerald, on the ground that she had formed a corporation to run the business, in opposition to the plans for so doing agreed upon by Mrs. Emily E. Burns, the widow of Burns, and Morrison Rogers, her associates in the trust. This, said the Surrogate, constitutes such misconduct as disqualifies her from acting in the management of the estate.

Mrs. Burns claimed that every proposition for co-operation had been declined by her sister-in-law, and that she persistently opposed the arrangements made by them for carrying on the business.

Burns, who left an estate valued at $250,000, including the estimated good-will of the business, left half his property to Mrs. Fitchet, and a third to Mrs. Burns, with directions that a company should be formed to continue the restaurant business in his name. Rogers, who had been cashier to Burns, was appointed manager of the restaurant. Mrs. Fitchet objected to this appointment and refused to approve Mrs. Burns's bills, although warned that the estate was legally liable for them. She also accused Mrs. Burns and Rogers of having removed a bag containing $10,000 in gold from a safe in the restaurant within a few days after Burns's death, and declared that Mrs. Burns was not his legal widow.

CAR CRUSHES A VICTORIA

Mrs. Weber and Miss Burnett Are Buried in the Debris.

Horse Following Behind Wrecked Vehicle Swerves and Tramples on a Child.

Mrs. H. Weber and Miss Nelly Burnett of 32 West Twenty-sixth Street were badly hurt in a collision between their victoria and a Sixth Avenue surface car at Thirty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon. The victoria was wrecked, the coachman, Arthur Bullmore of 15 East Thirtieth Street, thrown off; the motorman, Jeremiah Leonard of 1,586 First Avenue, was cut about the head, and a crowd of car passengers was badly frightened, one woman fainting. In avoiding running into the wreck Thomas Henry of 31 Boulevard Loop, Weehawken, N. J., who was driving his own horse and buggy, ran down and injured Pinafore Kelly, six years old, of 78 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Mrs. Weber and Miss Burnett were in the victoria of their brother-in-law, William Braman, a woolen merchant, whom they are visiting in Twenty-sixth Street. Miss Burnett lives in Cincinnati, and was soon to sail for Europe. Bullmore had driven them through the Park. He was turning into Thirty-fifth Street from Sixth Avenue when the north-bound car hit the victoria.

The carriage was knocked against an elevated road pillar and demolished. The women were buried in the debris and pennied in; Bullmore was thrown to the pavement, but not badly hurt. Leonard was jammed against the front of his car, a piece of the carriage flying through the air and carrying away a piece of his scalp. The car was crowded, and the passengers were greatly excited.

Several policemen pulled the broken carriage apart and extricated Mrs. Weber and Miss Burnett. They were unconscious, and many thought them dead. Dr. Murphy of 818 West Twenty-fifth Street and Dr. Fussell of 315 West Ninety-fourth Street, who were passing, had the women carried into a drug store, where they revived, and Dr. Murphy had them taken to his office. Mrs. Weber's left shoulder was badly sprained, her right leg was injured, her head gashed, and her body bruised. Miss Burnett had a cut four inches long in her scalp, her hips were bruised, and her right knee was injured. After a time Mr. Braman had his relatives taken home in a carriage. Mrs. Weber's condition is not serious.

Mr. Henry was driving his buggy behind the victoria when he had to swerve suddenly. Pinafore Kelly was about to cross the street with her mother near her. She was knocked down by Henry's horse and her body bruised and two teeth knocked out. Her mother ran out into the street, picked her up in her arms, and ran home with her. The child was not dangerously hurt. Her mother said the missing teeth had been giving trouble, and would have had to be pulled anyway.

SAVED HIS GUEST'S LIFE.

George W. Cook Plunged After Man Who Fell or Was Dragged from His Yacht While Fishing.

George W. Cook of Fulton Street, near Rockaway Road, Jamaica, yesterday saved John Hillicker of Richmond Hill from drowning in Jamaica Bay. The rescue is the third in which Cook has been concerned within as many weeks, and the second in which he has saved a life unaided during that period.

During the Summer Mr. Cook, who owns a naphtha yacht and a bungalow on Hook Creek, one of the arms of Jamaica Bay, spends most of his spare time boating and fishing. He and a party of nine friends were out in his yacht yesterday afternoon. They were at anchor and had had a successful hour's sport when Mr. Hillicker, who it is believed may have been a shark, and he either fell or was pulled overboard.

The swiftly running tide had carried him a long way below the boat before Cook, who had stripped for action, could reach the drowning man, who was unconscious when hauled on board the yacht.

The Trow Directory for 1903.

The Trow General Directory of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for 1903 is out. By changing the width of the columns and adopting other improvements the directory company has been enabled, despite the year's increase in information, to furnish a volume which contains all the features of last year's directory in a size convenient for handling. Heavy-faced type at the top of each column is one of the improvements in the volume easily noted. The delay in the appearance of the directory is due to the removal in April last of the directory office from the quarters it had occupied for many years to more commodious quarters in 52 and 54 Third Avenue.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROHIBITION LAW IN DANGER.—The Iowa prohibition law is again in danger. A writ of error has been granted to review a decision of the State court by the United States Supreme Court. The case is vital to the Iowa prohibitory liquor law. If the highest court in the land declares that the State court is wrong, the door will again be opened for utter disregard of prohibition in Iowa in substantially the same manner that was followed when the "original package saloons" were opened and maintained. The State of Iowa sued the American Express Company, an agent of which in Tama County had received sundry quart bottles of intoxicating liquors, which had been shipped to customers from Rock Island, Ill., and on each of which there was a C. O. D. collection charge, in addition to the express charge. The liquors were seized and condemned by a Justice of the Peace, but afterward released. On the State's appeal the Supreme Court ordered a reversal. The question was: Were the sales actually made? In a C. O. D. sale it has been held an absolute sale is a contract of sale which is not complete until actual delivery to the buyer? The State court, in its opinion, follows a previous decision in the Seventieth Iowa Reports, where it was held that the express company is agent of the consignor, with authority to transfer title to the property sent upon payment of the purchase price. Discussing the general merits of the case, the court said: "The express company in effect engaged in the business of selling, through its agents in this State, of intoxicating liquors, shipped by it for that purpose from the State of Illinois. This was a mere device, as it seems to some of us, to evade the police laws of this Commonwealth, and that the doctrine of 'original packages' or of freedom of inter-State commerce does not apply to a business of this character. In assuming to collect the purchase price and to hold possession until the price was paid, it was in no proper sense engaged in inter-State commerce."

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LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS FOR FAILURE TO FILE ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Cattaraugus Water Company was organized in 1890. In 1894, when the village of Cattaraugus erected an opposition plant, the water company ceased to do business. It subsequently brought an action against the village which involved the question of water supply. The action was tried in July, 1895, and resulted favorably to the defendant. A year later proceedings were taken to foreclose a mortgage upon the company's property and franchises, and in July, 1896, the property was sold. The corporation was insolvent during the years 1895 and 1896, but no action was ever brought by or against it for its dissolution or for the distribution of its assets among its creditors, in an action by Henry M. Stevenson against William H. Cowan and others, the Directors of the water company, to enforce their liability as Directors for a failure to file annual reports in the years 1895 and 1896, a judgment in favor of the defendants has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division. The Directors were successful in the court below because the trial Justice found that the water company had abandoned its business. The Appellate Court holds that the abandonment of the company's business during the years 1895 and 1896 was merely temporary, and that the Directors were not relieved from the consequences of the failure of the corporation to file annual reports during those years. The mere fact, said Justice Chase for the court, that a stock corporation ceases doing business does not relieve its Directors from the necessity of filing an annual report. In order to have that effect, the abandonment of the business must be certain and final, and such as to place the corporation beyond the possibility of resuming business.

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$1, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50 shirts.

Sizes 12 to 14 neck.

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GLUTEN ZWIEBACK.—Nourishing and greatly enjoyed by those who are compelled to avoid starch. 25 cents. All Grocers.
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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.
A BARGAIN ELYSIUM.
STRANGERS IN TOWN
are cordially invited to inspect our large collection of new and original furniture designs, also many choice novelties of our own importation.
Odd pieces and suites in every department now reduced to make room for Autumn stock daily arriving from our factories.
Golden Oak and Mahogany Extension Tables, $65 to $120, (former prices, $85 to $150.)
For the greatest economy, you must promptly
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43, 45 and 47 WEST 23RD ST.
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RUNAWAY BOY'S PLIGHT

Sour Apples and Water His Nourishment for Two Weeks.

Slept in Long Island Fields and Was Sick and Starving When a Policeman Found Him.

Peter Sheehan, ten years old, of Brooklyn, was found at Hollis, L. I., yesterday, in a weak and starving condition, after having subsisted for over two weeks in the open fields upon apples. He ran away from home and walked to Hollis, eleven miles distant. He was terribly emaciated, nothing having passed his lips during the period of his wanderings save green apples and water.

Peter lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Sheehan, at 250 Van Brunt Avenue, Brooklyn. His father is an engineer on a vessel. On Sunday morning, Aug. 2, the boy's parents left him to take care of the younger children while they attended church. When they returned he had left the house, and the little brothers and sisters could give no explanation as to when or where he had gone. A systematic search was instituted, but proved fruitless. On Aug. 6 Mr. Sheehan notified the police of his son's strange disappearance, and a general alarm was sent to every precinct in Greater New York from Police Headquarters.

Policeman Henry K. Van Etten of the Seventy-eighth Precinct yesterday heard a low moan beside his beat, on Columbia Avenue, Hollis. He had to push his way into the tall grass fringing the sidewalk before he discovered the form of a boy, who appeared to be so thin and weak that the policeman feared he was dying. He bent over him, and the child managed to make him understand, although he could not talk above a whisper, that he was very hungry. The policeman lifted the boy in his arms and carried him to a near-by farmhouse, where he enlisted the sympathies of the farmer's wife. After he had swallowed some coffee and pattaken of the small amount of food it was judged prudent to restrict him to, he was taken to the police station. Acting Captain Heffernan questioned him and learned that he had slept on the grass every night excepting two, when he curled up on the mats in front of some farmhouse door. He had been exposed to two heavy showers, and had gradually lost his strength, as the cramps produced by the sour apples had sapped his vitality.

"Why did you run away, Peter?" asked Capt. Heffernan.

"I don't know," the boy replied. "I just wanted to see the green fields, so I left the house and walked out here. I got awful hungry and ate some apples. Then I was sick."

"What did you do when you were ill?"

"Nothing. I got awful bad. My stomach pained me all the time, but there wasn't anything else to eat but apples, so I ate them. By and by I got too weak to walk, and then I thought I was going to die. I don't think I ever want to eat any more apples."

The boy's mother appeared, in response to a telephone message sent by the police, and took the wanderer home, as much to his joy as her own.

MAN FALLS THIRTEEN STORIES.

For Many Weeks the Fear of Such a Thing Had Haunted Him.

Otto Bensinger, thirty-five years old, a plasterer of 819 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling from the twelfth story to the cellar of a building in course of construction at 6 West Thirty-first Street. The man had expressed the fear for several weeks that he would be killed in the manner in which he met his death. Five years ago Bensinger went into the grocery business in the Bronx, and ran a store until four months ago, when he concluded that there was too much work in storekeeping and that he could make easier money and have more time for his family if he worked again at his trade. His brother Julius is a foreman employed on the building on Thirty-first Street, and Otto was hired by him.

Yesterday afternoon Bensinger was working on a scaffold on the twelfth story, when he lost his balance and fell backward through an elevator. His body descended unobstructed to the cellar, and nearly every bone was broken. His brother saw the fall and ran to pick up the mangled remains. Dr. Barringer of the New York Hospital said that death was instantaneous.

Bensinger's wife was prostrated by the news of his death. She said that almost every day he would pray before he left his home that he might see his wife and children again.

A Would-Be Bridge Jumper Insane.

William C. Colwell, seventy-four years old, of 43 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, was adjudged insane and sent to the